

French Government Believes Social Unrest May Get Worse

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

PARIS — The government of President Francois Mitterrand believes the street clashes and unrest of the past fortnight may not have reached their high point and that the demonstrations of students, physicians, farmers and shopkeepers could spread to French factories next month.

But at the same time, the government does not consider itself threatened by the protests and does not judge that the country is moving into a period analogous to the riots and general strikes of May 1968. It regards the present unrest "as neither anything too serious, nor anything to be amused by" and feels its chances are good to dissipate the student unrest with a reworked program of university reorganization.

The government's view of the unrest was explained to a reporter Friday in unusually direct terms by an adviser to the president. The official singled out June as a particularly difficult month because it would be the first one in which the French would be paying mandatory loans on their income to the government as part of its austerity program.

The success of the program itself, instituted in March in an attempt to lower inflation, reduce the trade deficit and provide a basis for economic recovery, would be increasingly questioned in June, the official said, because statistical evidence of its success would still be inconclusive.

This coincides with the possibility of layoffs in both the chemical and steel sectors and, with them, trouble in individual factories. According to the official, the Socialist government feels that the trade unions remain moderate in their orientations, but that large numbers of factory workers believe the union leadership has not pressed their demands sufficiently.

A second period of intense pressure was expected to come in September and October, after the vacation period, when new salary agreements would be under discussion and the effect of the austerity measures could be judged with some objectivity.

Student March In Paris Follows Night of Violence

United Press International

PARIS — About 400 French pharmacy students marched peacefully Friday to a sit-in at the Eiffel Tower hours after rioters burned cars and hurled firebombs in a pre-dawn rampage through the Latin quarter to protest university reforms.

One hundred policemen and about 40 students were injured. Police detained 113 demonstrators, but later released most of them. Student demonstrations Thursday, which for the most part were peaceful, turned violent as night fell. After a major street march, small groups of students headed for the Left Bank set up and burned barricades, destroyed vehicles and threw rocks at police.

Meanwhile, law students voted Friday to end their week-old strike and return to classes. But other student unions kept up the pressure on the government to alter its policy. The pharmacy students announced that a national demonstration would be held Monday. Social Services Minister Pierre Berégovoy agreed to meet the students Monday.

If the protests worsen, and the clashes between the police and demonstrators continue, the official saw two types of developments. One would be a situation in which Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris and opposition leader, would be forced out of his present position regarding the situation. Mr. Chirac would be expected, he said, to call for early legislative elections, advancing those normally scheduled for 1986.

Although the official did not say it, this could create a potential constitutional crisis, in which Mr. Mitterrand as president would presumably have the upper hand as a symbol of legitimacy.

A second result of an increase in the intensity of the protests, it was explained, was the likelihood of a backlash, dissatisfaction with the

disruptions and demands for them to end by the part of the population that the government regards as generally in its favor.

Pointing to a strike by doctors at university hospitals which is virtually resolved, the official said the government felt it had a good chance in the coming week to take much of the impetus out of the student protests with the presentation of a rewritten reform bill. The bill, he said, will make clear in simple language that the government wants more university students, and more graduates who get good jobs, but that the modernization of the system required a selection mechanism.

This selection mechanism, meaning that some students who matriculate may be dropped before receiving a degree, is at the root of the protests, and the government is firm on maintaining it.

The attitude of Mr. Mitterrand, currently on a visit to China, was described as willingness to discuss all aspects of his program while refusing to tolerate street violence. The Communist Party, which continues to hold cabinet seats, is regarded as wanting to continue its participation in the government, although up to 30 percent of its membership appears to favor its departure.

The official pointed out that the demonstrations as a whole took place in much calmer circumstances than the impression given by short reports on television. The government's tendency to regard them without unusual alarm was apparently reinforced by its conclusion that the rest of the country outside the capital regarded the skirmishing "as a bit of a show in Paris" that had little to do with its own experience.

The government's view of who is causing the violence was considerably more nuanced than that of some of the leftist newspapers, which have suggested that it was mainly the work of extreme rightist groups. In Thursday's violent clashes, the official said there was a mixture of some legitimate students and shopkeepers, as well as thugs allied to clandestine organizations in the margins of the opposition parties, including the Gaullists.



Wang I-Hsuan, pilot of the Chinese jet, receives flowers as the crew and passengers arrive at a Seoul hotel.

Chinese Hijackers Ask Asylum in South Korea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Six persons charged with hijacking a Chinese commercial jetliner to South Korea requested political asylum Friday.

A South Korean Information Ministry spokesman said Seoul would "respect the spirit of international conventions against airplane hijacking" but he did not say what would happen to the five Chinese men and one woman arrested after the plane landed Thursday with 105 people aboard. Beijing has demanded the return of the "criminals" who diverted the plane during a domestic flight in China.

Officials said the gunmen commandeered the plane by shooting open the cockpit door of the British-built Trident jetliner, firing at least eight shots into the cabin and overpowering the crew. It was the first successful hijacking out of China.

The hijackers surrendered to the authorities after forcing the plane to land at Camp 4, a U.S. military base 45 miles (72 kilometers) northeast of Seoul.

The wounded crewmen — a radio operator and navigator — were reported in stable condition after surgery in a U.S. military hospital. U.S. officials said they were shot in the legs.

Other passengers and crew aboard were taken to a Seoul hotel. Three of the plane's occupants were Japanese. Korean officials said, and they were allowed to leave Friday for Japan. The remainder were Chinese. The plane had been flying from the northeast provincial capital of Shenyang to Shanghai.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry said the Chinese state requests the South Korean authorities immediately return the aircraft together with all the crew members and passengers and "hand over the criminals who hijacked the airliner."

News reports said the hijackers requested asylum and wanted to meet with Taiwan's ambassador to South Korea. In Taiwan, a government spokesman, James Soong, said Taipei welcomed "anyone aboard who desires to come to our mother country."

Hawke Stops Publication Of Secrets

Australian Newspaper Alleges Links to CIA

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

CANBERRA, Australia — Prime Minister Robert Hawke obtained an injunction against further disclosures of secret documents Friday after a weekly newspaper published allegations about the country's links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

After a series of urgent meetings lasting into the early hours Friday, the government, citing a threat to Australia's international relations and domestic security, obtained a rare High Court injunction against the Sydney-based National Times. The injunction is to stop further installments of a series based on "tens of thousands of pages of classified documents" the paper said it had acquired on the activities of the country's security intelligence organization ASIO and other intelligence bodies.

But Mr. Hawke's administration was unable to halt the first part, consisting of three articles, headlined "How ASIO Betrayed Australia to the Americans."

It was the first time such information about the ASIO and its U.S. intelligence connections had been published and seemed certain to have far-reaching consequences for Australia's foreign relations and domestic politics.

The U.S. Embassy here declined all comment on the story. Political observers said it could lead to a major review of ASIO, which has long been viewed with suspicion by some members of Mr. Hawke's Labor Party. The Labor Party came to power in a national election two months ago, defeating the conservative coalition of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

The National Times said members of ASIO "handed over potentially damaging information to American authorities about prominent Australian figures during secret visits to the U.S. over many years."

The paper quoted top secret documents as revealing that the practice was uncovered by an investigative Royal Commission in the mid-1970s but was closely protected by the Fraser government. It said the information, ranging from accusations of subversive tendencies to personal peccadilloes, gave the CIA "ammunition to use against Australian politicians and senior officials regarded unfavorably by ASIO."

The paper cited no names of persons supposedly targeted, or examples of any activity against them.

However, allegations have resurfaced recently of CIA involvement in the demise of the previously Labor government of Prime Minister Gough Whitlam, who was fired during an economic crisis in November 1975 by Sir John Kerr, then the governor general, and replaced by Mr. Fraser. Both Sir John and the U.S. government have denied any CIA role in the move.

In a terse explanation of the injunction, Mr. Hawke said Friday that he was disturbed by the prospect that sensitive information about prominent Australians had been passed on to the CIA. But he dodged a question about whether his government would undertake a review of ASIO.

The injunction was supported by the opposition Liberal Party of Mr. Fraser. The party's new leader, Anthony Peacock, said the injunction called for the seizure of the documents and prohibited the National Times from passing them on to any other party.

In a written statement, Mr. Hawke said his government would not "take such action simply out of annoyance or embarrassment."

"The fact is that the allegations made to this stage already go to the heart of Australia's international relations and domestic security considerations," he said.

He said he would not concede that all of the published allegations are accurate but that "some of them are."

The most detailed charges in the first part of the series concerned alleged CIA efforts to shut down intelligence gathering with Australia on China's February 1979 invasion of Vietnam. The United States maintains several strategically vital electronic communications facilities in Australia to collect information on Soviet missile tests, and relay messages to U.S. forces.

The National Times quoted a top secret review ordered by the Fraser cabinet as complaining that because of a mysterious cutoff in U.S. signals intelligence at a vital time, the first warning of the invasion of Vietnam on Feb. 17, 1979, came from a public announcement by Beijing.

The injunction against the National Times is scheduled to come up again at the High Court, Australia's equivalent of the U.S. Supreme Court, on Tuesday.

France Said to Arrest West German as Spy

United Press International

PARIS — A West German, Klaus Tschew, 43, has been arrested and jailed on charges of spying on French military aircraft for East Germany, informed sources said Friday.

The arrest Wednesday followed investigations by the French domestic security agency that led to the expulsion on April 5 of 47 Soviet diplomats and commercial officials, the sources said.

WORLD BRIEFS

Finnish Government Is Sworn In

HELSINKI (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's center-left coalition government was sworn in by President Mauno Koivisto on Friday.

The government is dominated by the Social Democrats, with eight cabinet members, while the Center Party has five and the Swedish People's Party and the Rural Party two each. The leader of the Center Party, Paavo Vayrynen, returns as foreign minister after a 15-month absence, replacing Par Stenback, head of the Swedish People's Party.

Mr. Sorsa's third cabinet resigned on April 11 following a general election in which 75 of the 200 parliamentary seats changed hands. His new government commands a 123-77 majority.

Kohl Accuses Greens of Hypocrisy

BONN (AP) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl, in his strongest attack yet on the leftist Greens party, accused it Friday of hypocrisy for its actions in the West German parliament.

In a speech to the Bundestag at the close of a three-day debate over government policy, Chancellor Kohl told the Greens: "You say you are the party of peace ... You have come here with flowers, but you have sown much hatred."

Earlier Friday, a Greens member of parliament, Otto Schily, had accused the Kohl government of being willing to commit "criminal acts" by agreeing to accept new U.S.-built NATO nuclear missiles on West German soil.

Ruckelshaus Over Senate Hurdle

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee unanimously approved Friday the nomination of William D. Ruckelshaus as head of the Environmental Protection Agency.

The 16-0 vote sends the nomination to the Senate floor, where action is expected next week, possibly on Tuesday. Senator Robert T. Stafford, Republican of Vermont, the committee chairman, called the vote "the first important step in the effort to restore the confidence of the American people and of the Congress in the Environmental Protection Agency."

India to Probe Violence in Assam

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government said Friday that a former state government official will conduct an investigation of the political and religious violence that has killed thousands in Assam state.

Home Minister P.C. Sethi told Parliament that the investigation would be conducted by T.P. Tiwari, former chief secretary of the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. The government had rejected demands for a full-scale judicial inquiry into the violence in Assam.

At least 3,600 people have been listed as dead or missing in the riots that erupted after Mrs. Gandhi called state elections in Assam in early February. Native Assamese boycotted and tried to disrupt the elections, objecting to voting rights for more than one million immigrants from neighboring Bangladesh.

Vienna Said to Invite Sakharov

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A formal invitation to Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, to take up a professorship in Vienna has been given to Soviet authorities, diplomatic sources said Friday.

The sources said that the Austrian Embassy had passed the invitation from Vienna University to Soviet government officials and was now awaiting indications of whether Moscow would allow Mr. Sakharov to leave. He had previously said that he would refuse to leave the Soviet Union voluntarily.

The university's institute for experimental physics announced earlier in the month that it had offered Mr. Sakharov a post, Western diplomats in Moscow have since said that Mr. Sakharov had indicated that he was ready to emigrate. In 1980, Mr. Sakharov was sent into internal exile in Gorki because of his dissident activities. Soviet authorities are reported to have indicated in the past that they would allow Mr. Sakharov to leave if he chose to do so. But Western diplomats said Friday that it was not clear whether the offer was still valid.

Filipino Bishop Refuses Warrants

MANILA (UPI) — A Roman Catholic bishop refused Friday to turn over three priests, including an Australian and an Irishman, charged by the military with the murder last year of a town mayor and four other men, officials said.

A spokesman for Bishop Antonio Fortich, of Negros Island in the central Philippines, said that Bishop Fortich had told authorities serving the warrants Friday that he would not turn the priests over until Tuesday. He said this was because of a three-day holiday during which the accused would not be able to apply for bail. Government prosecutors have recommended that no bail be granted.

For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — President Francois Mitterrand of France dined Friday night with the governor of Shaanxi province, Li Qingwei, China's first woman governor, in the southeast city of Nanjing, during three days of talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing, Radio Beijing reported.

BUCHAREST (AP) — The Communist Party leaders, Hu Yaobang of China and Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, on Friday blamed what they termed "imperialist" force and interference for the world's conflicts. The two leaders issued a vaguely worded official communique that did not identify the world's hot spots and blamed no country by name.

PARIS (AP) — The National Assembly banned Friday the electronic gambling machines that have proliferated in cafes and bars. The law does not ban pinball machines or electronic video games, and it has no effect on licensed casinos or the state lottery. The only conditions it places on traditional arcade games is that free games be limited to five.

Singapore Gave Rebels Arms, Sihanouk Says

International Herald Tribune

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian coalition in exile, confirmed Friday that one of its three factions had received 5,000 automatic rifles from Singapore.

Sihanouk said at a news conference that the rifles went to Son Sam, the leader of the moderate Khmer People's National Liberation Front and prime minister of the coalition. Sihanouk said none of the weapons went to his own forces because he had not asked Singapore for any, nor to the communist Khmer Rouge, the third partner in the coalition.

It appeared that noncommunist Singapore may want to keep the Khmer Rouge at arm's length, even though, with the four other members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, it has led the opposition to Vietnamese and Soviet efforts to remove the Khmer Rouge from the Cambodian seat at the United Nations.

Moscow supports the Vietnamese-installed government of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh. Sihanouk said China, the major backer of the Cambodian

rebels, promised to give the coalition forces "more ammunition soon."

In an interview, Ha Va Lau, Vietnam's deputy foreign minister rejected Sihanouk's differentiation among the three coalition factions. He said any supply of arms to the Khmer Rouge forces of Pol Pot or to Pol Pot forces in disguise from whatever sources, all are detrimental to the cause of peace and stability in the area," Mr. Lau said Friday.

"The scheme of using the Po Pot clique to oppose the Cambodian people's republic has totally failed," he said.

Shellfire Hits Beirut After Gemayel Threat

United Press International

BEIRUT — Artillery shells and rockets hit east Beirut neighborhoods Friday in a mountain duel that escalated within hours of Israeli acceptance of a troop withdrawal agreement, Beirut radio said.

The fighting left three Druze Muslim fighters dead and six Christian civilians, including three women, injured, Phalangist radio said.

Earlier, President Amin Gemayel had warned that he would thwart any violent attempt to scuttle his talks for an Israeli pullout, Beirut radio said.

"Lebanon will not give up on the negotiations nor will it give in to issues that undermine its sovereignty and free allegiance to the Arab world," Mr. Gemayel said in a speech to a graduation class of army officers.

He said of the talks on the troop pullout: "The difficulties are immense. The issues at stake relate to the liberation of our territory, to the future of our nation and the fate of our people."

"But we are not alone, the United States is helping us," he said.

Mr. Gemayel's remarks followed his indirect call to Syria on Thursday to control leftist Muslim militias, while clashes with Christian Phalangist militias that day killed eight civilians and injured 25 others.

Soviet Satellites Launched

United Press International

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union Friday launched two satellites, Cosmos-1459 and Cosmos-1460, the Tass news agency said.

ers in Beirut. Mr. Gemayel's aides openly blamed Syria for the violence.

Beirut television said Lebanese government officials had complained that most attacks originated in Druze Muslim strongholds in Israeli-controlled areas southeast of the capital.

Western analysts said the claim, if confirmed, would indicate nervousness among the Druze over an imminent Israeli pullout that would expose them to retribution from rival factions.

The Druze grievance appeared further to compound the security dilemma for Mr. Gemayel that has been worsened by clashes between the Syrian-backed Druze and Christian Phalangist militias.

[Reuters reported from Sidon that security sources said artillery duels broke out Friday between rival militias in the hills above the southern Lebanese town, after the heavy fighting Thursday around Beirut.]

Municipal Employees Strike in W. Germany

United Press International

HAMBURG — Hundreds of thousands of civil service workers stopped work for several hours Friday throughout West Germany to back up their campaign for raises.

The strikes halted public transport in many cities during the morning rush hour, slowed mail service and garbage collections. The workers are demanding a wage increase of 5 percent and protesting a government offer of 2 percent coupled with a 4-month wage freeze.

Israel Agrees Shultz Holding Talks In Damascus on Plan To Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

Israel had pressed strongly for Major Haddad as the military commander of a broader security zone reaching about 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of the Israeli border. Lebanon has agreed to the zone but with Major Haddad as a deputy commander. It is at that point, and his precise role, that constitutes a subject on which Israel seeks clarification, officials said.

An official explained that Israel wanted to hear from the Lebanese themselves that they had, in fact, agreed to this and several other unspecified areas, as they had reported to Mr. Shultz. If the Lebanese reneged on their verbal agreement, as they had done in the past, an official said, the accord would be void.

The accord's other provisions would include a declaration of an end to the state of war, which Israeli officials were commending Friday as practically tantamount to a peace treaty.

The delicate question of normal nation-to-nation relations would be deferred by the accord, with negotiations to begin on an open border within six months of the withdrawal of Israeli troops.

(Continued from Page 1)

the remaining obstacles that Mr. Shultz cleared away.

• No new aid programs are envisaged for Israel beyond the substantial amounts already provided by the United States, which now exceed \$2.5 billion annually. Substantial aid will also be given the Lebanese, but "first, they have to get foreign forces out."

• No decision has been made on the expansion of the international peacekeeping force now in Lebanon, which includes about 1,400 U.S. Marines.

Although the agreement that was approved by the cabinet provides for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, Mr. Shultz underscored that this was only the first step in what could be a difficult and prolonged process.

"It is a significant step that we have an agreement between Israel and Lebanon that will provide for complete, full withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and at the same time gives the attention that must be given to the security needs of Israel," he said.

"Now obviously, we have to go on to the question of Syrian and PLO withdrawal," Mr. Shultz said.

Polls Predict a Socialist Victory In Spanish Local Elections Sunday

The Associated Press

MADRID — The Socialist Workers' Party of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is expected to win a decisive victory in local Spanish elections Sunday in its first test of

popularity since coming to power five months ago.

Polls forecast the Socialists would equal or even improve on the 46 percent of the vote they won in October's general elections, consolidating their position as the dominant political force in Spain a generation after the defeat of the left in the 1936-39 Civil War.

Their main rivals, the aggressively conservative Popular Alliance led by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, a minister under General Francisco Franco, may see their October vote of 25.3 percent dip below 20 percent, according to the polls.

Such results would leave Socialists in command of most of the 13 regional parliaments being elected Sunday, make them the leading party in a majority of the 8,043 municipalities and leave only two big cities, Burgos and Santander, in the hands of the right.

Socialist confidence in the outcome was underlined by Mr. Gonzalez's decision to remain aloof from the campaign, which has centered on the Socialist Party's record in office under the slogan: "Put a good government in your town hall."

The Socialists' blend of liberal social reform and firmness has struck a popular chord. The party has also been helped by disarray on the right after the

collapse of former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez's Union of the Democratic Center, which steered Spain to democracy after Franco's death in 1975.

Mr. Fraga discounts the polls and predicts a major triumph for his alliance, which stands to inherit most of the political territory of the now extinct centrist party of Mr. Suarez.

The Suarez party won about 3,800 town halls in municipal elections in April 1979, but lost most major cities to the Socialists and Communists, often in alliance, who won local control of 70 percent of Spain's 38 million people.

The Communists, whose share of the vote fell to 3.8 percent in October, are banking on Sunday's elections to show that they are regaining ground under their new leader, Gerardo Iglesias.

The Communists have tried to win back leftist support by exploiting what they say is the government's failure to fulfill some commitments to the left, notably on holding a referendum on Spanish membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

An authoritative poll predicted their share of the vote would rise to 6.7 percent, but this would still leave them little chance of winning a major region.

The expectation of a decisive Socialist victory focused interest on marginal areas.

The regional parliamentary elections complete a program of devolution to 17 semi-autonomous regions, of which Andalusia, Galicia, Catalonia and the Basque country have already elected their parliaments.

32 Drown in Indonesia

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Thirty-two people drowned when an overloaded river boat hit a sand bar and capsized in central Borneo, a newspaper said Friday.

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U.S. Agency Threatens To Close 2 A-Reactors Unless Safety Improves

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission said it would issue an order next month shutting down the Indian Point nuclear power reactors, 35 miles north of New York City, unless their operators produce a satisfactory plan for protecting nearby residents in an emergency.

The unanimous decision Thursday marked the first time the commission has threatened to suspend the operation of nuclear power plants for lack of an adequate plan for evacuating or sheltering residents who live within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of the facility in the event of a severe nuclear accident.

The emergency planning rule was adopted in 1979 after the nation's worst nuclear power accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania.

Indian Point 2, an 873-megawatt reactor owned by the Consolidated Edison utility company that went into service in 1974, is now operating. Indian Point 3, a 965-megawatt reactor owned by the New York Power Authority that started up in 1976, is shut for refueling but is expected to be back in operation shortly.

Indian Point 1, a smaller reactor that is technologically obsolete, has been shut for years.

The chairman of the commission and an official of the Power Authority agreed Friday that the Indian Point nuclear power plant can correct evacuation deficiencies, according to United Press International.

[The chairman, Nunzio Palladino, said on television: "I think a workable plan can be developed. Considerable progress has been made." Philip Byrne, the executive vice president of the Power Authority, agreed with Mr. Palladino.

"We, in fact, at the plants have plans that have been in existence since 1975 and never found any fault with them. In three years we have set up thousands and thousands of details in these plans.

Now we have two minor deficiencies left. I think they are correctable."

The commission also warned the owners of the Maine Yankee atomic power plant in Wiscasset that their emergency plan had been found defective and will have to be corrected within 120 days.

Two similar warnings were issued earlier to Indian Point. About 290,000 people live in the 10-mile zone around the two large reactors, Indian Point 2 and 3, which are located in Buchanan, New York, on the east bank of the Hudson River.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency last month advised the commission for the third time that emergency plans for Indian Point "continue to be significantly deficient" and that the agency "cannot assure that the public health and safety can be protected" in the area around the plant.

The commission gave the owners two weeks to explain in writing why the reactors should not be shut down and set oral arguments for May 26. Unless the commission is satisfied that the problems have been solved, it said it would issue an order by June 9 "promptly suspending operation" of the plants.

Enormous Consequences Seen
Officials said Thursday that if the plants were closed adequate power could be drawn from other sources to avoid the interruption of service, according to The New York Times. However, the officials — speaking for Consolidated Edison and the Power Authority — said a shutdown would have enormous economic consequences for New York City and Westchester County.

The Power Authority said the overall increase in electricity production costs would be \$18 billion between 1984 and 1990. The Metropolitan Transportation Authority, the largest customer of power from Indian Point 3, could face a 6-cent increase in the subway fare, the officials said.



Passengers on a jet to Nassau drink a toast in relief after a close call in another jet.

Jet Lands in Miami After Engines Fail

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — All three engines on an Eastern Airlines jumbo jet carrying 172 people between Miami and Nassau in the Bahamas failed Thursday, but the pilot was able to restart one engine and make a safe emergency landing in Miami.

Passengers put on their life vests and Coast Guard cutters moved into position as the plane fell powerless over the Caribbean from 23,000 feet to 2,800 feet (about 8,500 meters to 850 meters) — almost four miles (6½ kilometers) — before the crew regained control. Smoke spewed from the single working engine as the plane landed.

Forty-eight passengers chose not to resume the flight to the Bahamas. As the others waited to board another Eastern L-1011, they consumed 384 one-shot bottles of liquor, supplied by the airline, said Jim Ashlock, an Eastern spokesman.

Mr. Ashlock said that O-rings — gaskets or washers that seal against an oil leak — were missing from each of the three engines when they were inspected after the incident. He said he did not know when, where or by which mechanics the bolts were last inspected.

National Transportation Safety Board and Federal Aviation Administration officials started investigations Thursday.

Senate Backs Additions to 1984 Budget

Educational Spending, Jobless Aid Increased

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The Republican-controlled Senate on Friday added \$250 million for education to a 1984 budget blueprint already swollen beyond what President Ronald Reagan wants to spend for nonmilitary domestic programs.

By a 55-32 vote, the Senate accepted what promises to be one of a series of moves sponsored by Democrats to increase spending for federal social programs above the amounts approved by the Senate Budget Committee.

In his budget, Mr. Reagan recommended spending \$13.5 billion on education in the fiscal year starting Oct. 1. The budget panel recommended \$14.9 billion. The proposal to add \$1 billion was made by Senator Ernest F. Hollings, a South Carolina Democrat, and brought the total to \$15.2 billion.

On Thursday, the Senate, acknowledging that the United States still suffers effects of the recession, voted 90-9 to allow room in next year's budget for \$1.8 billion to provide health insurance for unemployed workers through 1985.

Both votes would still result in an increase in domestic spending levels that the Reagan administration says are already too high.

However, the Senate did reject, 63-34, an even bigger addition to the budget: a proposal to spend \$8.6 billion through 1986 to restore 13 weeks of extended unemployment benefits in 29 states.

These actions came as Senate Republican leaders edged closer to introducing their tentative budget substitute, even though they still lack the votes to pass it because of moderate Republicans' objections to its low taxes and high deficits.

They shared the plan with the Democrats in hopes of getting a bipartisan agreement to complete work on the budget by the middle of next week.

In its current form, the Republican plan bows to Mr. Reagan's demand for no major tax increases over the next two years, but trims his military buildup and gives him \$11 billion more in domestic spending than he wants.

It is more acceptable to Mr. Reagan than the plan approved by the Budget Committee, which would cut defense more deeply and require more than \$120 billion in tax increases over the next three years.

The Senate approved the health insurance money, as proposed by the Finance Committee's chairman, Robert J. Dole, a Kansas Republican, after rejecting a more costly alternative proposed by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, along the lines of a plan under consideration in the House.

It shelved earlier Thursday a proposal by Mr. Hollings and Senator Robert T. Stafford, a Vermont Republican, for an increase of \$1.5 billion for federal education.

U.S. Admiral Wrestles With Moral Issue of Nuclear War

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After Admiral James D. Watkins, the chief of naval operations, received an honorary degree of doctor of humane letters at Marymount College in Arlington, Virginia, last summer, he turned to the audience and said, "I am a moral man."

"I am constantly making choices every day of my life, choices between good and evil," he said. "It is a constant battery of choices. Sometimes I must also choose between one good and another good, or between a greater good and a lesser good, or even perhaps between two apparent evils."

Among those choices, he told the gathering at the Roman Catholic women's college, were those pertaining to national defense.

"For our nation," he said, "we have chosen deterrence over war. We have chosen strength over weakness."

Since then, the admiral has expanded on the theme of the moral man in the military service in several articles, including a message to the senior class at the Naval Academy in which he said, "We have chosen possessing the weapons of potential destruction to ensure our peace."

Recently, Admiral Watkins, who has been the navy's senior officer for a year, reflected again on moral choices confronting military leaders in the nuclear era, contending in an interview that the concept of mutually assured destruction was morally unsound in the long run but that deterrence was legitimate until something better could be found.

Meantime, the nation's Catholic bishops this week approved a pastoral letter in which they gravely questioned the morality of deterrence. That has brought them into conflict with top officials of the Reagan administration, who have asserted that national security made the threat of nuclear retaliation a moral imperative.

Admiral Watkins, a Roman Catholic, declined to comment directly on the pastoral letter, saying that he had not yet seen the text.

He has been the only senior military officer to voice his moral views in public. He said he had discussed

the issues with other service chiefs at their twice-a-month prayer breakfast, saying, "Most of us agreed that we had never approached our responsibilities from what you might call a moral direction."

Admiral Watkins said he had decided to "approach this whole issue not from the Soviet threat and the U.S. response but rather to go back to fundamentals and deal with it on what I would have to call a moral basis."

In his view, Soviet military objectives are "morally flawed" while those of the West are "morally acceptable." Thus, "I have to look at the balance between the evils involved in nuclear exchange and I pick the lesser of the evils."

"That may be a negative way of looking at it, but I don't like to be overly positive about nuclear weaponry. I happen to believe that we ought to get rid of them."

Admiral Watkins drew a line between the morally acceptable now and the morally unacceptable in the future. He focused on the concept of mutually assured destruction, which holds that the Soviet

Union and the United States would blow each other up in a nuclear exchange.

"Mutually assured destruction has never been a concept that I could understand," he said. "I don't think it is morally sound."

But he said it was a reality today, and added, "I cannot condemn the United States for a mutually assured destruction concept, which is the way the world has been for 20 years."

As a long-term objective, "I believe the whole emphasis of this country now to rid the world of the employment of nuclear weaponry as a tool of political might is proper."

He asserted that much of the debate over the MX missile had been futile. "There has been too much focus on basing mode A versus basing mode B. You have to go back and get your fundamental underpinnings for the whole deterrent strategy or you lose the picture."

The bishops asserted that the first use of nuclear weapons would be immoral.

"That's a very significant problem for me from a moral standpoint," Admiral Watkins said. "We've always been the first ones to take a blow to the cheek. I believe as a policy we should never allow ourselves to be so rigidly structured that we don't raise questions in the mind of the Soviet Union."

Asked what would be his moral criteria for employing nuclear weapons, he paused.

"I would have to know the entire scenario up to this point. How did we get into this situation? What alternatives do we have? Have I used every single alternative at my fingertips? Are we about to see the demise of everything that we cherish? Are we about to lose the Western world and democracy? Is it very clear that it is now a question of subservience for an undefined period of years? Have I attempted to negotiate with the Soviet Union with the most powerful tools that I have left? Have we reached a stage of hopelessness?"

"Those are the kinds of things that would go through my mind," he said. "It would have to be that hard."

New Rights Proposals Rejected by Russians

Reuters

MADRID — The Soviet Union on Friday rejected new human rights proposals by the West aimed at breaking a deadlock at the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Cooperation here, delegates to the conference said.

The delegates said the Soviet ambassador, Anatoli Kovalev, turned down the proposals, which would have strengthened the human rights section of a draft-concluding document for the conference, now in its third year.

Ambassador Kovalev said Moscow was prepared to accept the draft in its original form, "as it stands," the delegates said.

The proposals were conveyed to the Warsaw Pact states by the West last Tuesday.

They called for recognition of the right of private groups to monitor national compliance with the 1975 Helsinki accords for commitments on an end to jamming of foreign radio broadcasts, and other concessions.

"We only take the reply as implicit rejection of the amendments, not outright rejection," a Western ambassador said Friday.

In Moscow, the Kremlin reaffirmed that it was ready to accept the original draft. It described this as a compromise and said the successful completion of the Madrid meeting was within reach.

A senior Soviet delegate meanwhile pointedly ignored the wife of a jailed Soviet activist at the conference center Friday.

Avital Shcharansky came to petition for her husband, Anatoli, who is serving a 13-year jail term. "The document on human rights in Madrid is being negotiated on the basis of my husband and other activists," Mrs. Shcharansky said.

When the Soviet deputy head of delegation, Sergei Kondrashev, sighted Mrs. Shcharansky after Friday's closed-door session, he turned on his heel and hurried from the building.

She met the ambassadors of the United States and other Western governments and said she told them it was impossible to reach realistic agreement with Moscow as long as people like her husband were jailed for their convictions.

"I have to remind people who talk about human rights exactly what happens in the Soviet Union," she said.

Mrs. Shcharansky, who last saw her husband nine years ago, was brought to the conference by a group of Western reporters. Spanish security guards were moving to expel her when the U.S. delegation gave her a formal invitation, thus allowing her to stay.

She said she had had no direct news from her husband since he ended a 120-day hunger strike in February and that he had not been seen by any friend or family member for 15 months.

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4 Democrats Seek Union Backing For 1984 U.S. Presidential Race

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Three Democratic presidential candidates have presented their cases for trade union support to representatives of the AFL-CIO industrial Union Department.

All three echoed Thursday the strong protectionist theme sounded Wednesday before the same group by former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who is the heavy favorite to receive the endorsement from the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations next fall.

Mr. Mondale, who had the speaker's platform to himself Wednesday, said he strongly favored a bill requiring that many foreign-made products, including automobiles, imported into the United States have some American-made parts. He said he had been "taking some heat" for his support of the measure, which is opposed by most advocates of free trade.

Such legislation, Mr. Mondale said, is necessary to restore the United States to a competitive footing in a world economy where many countries "close their markets to us."

Senators Alan Cranston of California and John H. Glenn Jr. of Ohio on Thursday matched Mr. Mondale's pledge to support the bill.

However, Senator Gary Hart of Colorado stopped short of endorsing the so-called domestic content legislation. Instead he promised that, if elected, he would "not hesitate to stop their cars, and several other products, at our border," if foreign nations did not trade fairly with the United States.

Endorsement of domestic content legislation, in particular, and the protectionism concept in general are regarded as prerequisites for consideration for labor endorsement.

Mr. Cranston pleaded with about 1,000 leaders of the industrial unions, a powerful faction within the AFL-CIO, to consider him along with Mr. Mondale for the endorsement. He gave a "progress report" on his campaign designed to counter the common view in organized labor that he, while ideologically acceptable to labor, is not as electable as Mr. Mondale.

Mr. Glenn, who glossed over labor issues in his announcement speech two weeks ago, Thursday made one of his more strenuous efforts to establish his credentials with union leaders.

He acknowledged that he had endorsed domestic content legislation very reluctantly. But he pleaded the crowd with an emotional attack on President Ronald Reagan for curbing the activities of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Two other declared candidates, Senator Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and former Governor Reubin Askew of Florida, were not scheduled to address the union meeting.

Mr. Solerzano, 38, had worked for several local newspapers and was director of a fishing magazine. His wife said he had no political affiliations and that she knew of no motive for his murder.

Salvadoran Newsmen Is Killed by Gunmen

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — Armando Solerzano, a journalist, was shot to death Thursday by unidentified attackers in his home in the southern part of the capital, his family said.

Mr. Solerzano, 38, had worked for several local newspapers and was director of a fishing magazine. His wife said he had no political affiliations and that she knew of no motive for his murder.

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Key House Panel Cuts U.S. Military Requests

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The House Armed Services Committee has cut \$10.5 billion from President Ronald Reagan's military budget in an effort to hold the increase in spending from 1983 to 1984 to 6 percent after inflation rather than the requested 10 percent.

The committee, which sets ceilings on how much money other congressional committees can appropriate for various Pentagon activities, Thursday authorized \$188 billion for military research and purchase of tanks, ships, planes and missiles. Other military activities, such as construction, are covered in separate bills.

"The committee has attempted to tailor the authorization bill to Congress' clearly expressed intent to cut defense spending," said the chairman, Representative Melvin Price, a Democrat of Illinois, in reporting that his panel had voted 41-3 for the \$10.5-billion reduction.

Ronald V. Dellums, a Democrat of California, Dennis M. Hartel, a Democrat of Michigan, and Patricia Schroeder, a Democrat of Colorado, voted against the measure.

The three contended that the cut was not deep enough in light of the House Budget Committee's recommendation to limit the real growth of the military budget to 4 percent. If the 4-percent ceiling holds, it will fall to the House Appropriations Committee to take up where the Armed Services Committee left off in making cuts.

The Senate Budget Committee has set a target of 5-percent growth. The administration is pressing for about 7.5 percent.

Representative Price said the major reductions were \$5 billion in procurement; \$2.8 billion in research and development; \$2.1 billion in operations and maintenance of ships, planes and other weapons on hand; \$500 million in military personnel, mostly by freezing manpower at current levels of active duty rather than increasing them by 37,300 as Mr. Reagan had requested; and \$53.5 million in civil defense.

Mr. Price said that an additional \$600 million would be cut from separate bills authorizing money for military construction and nuclear warheads.

The committee debated behind closed doors whether to authorize money for the MX missile, with several members trying to substitute missile submarines for the 100 MXs that Mr. Reagan intends to deploy in Minuteman holes, and whether to allow veterans to sue

for damage inflicted by nuclear weapons testing.

In the end, the president's strategic package, calling for a combination of 100 MX missiles and an undecided number of small Midgetman mobile missiles, was approved. The amendment to make it easier for veterans to sue those who conducted nuclear weapons tests was defeated.

No superweapons were killed. Mr. Price said the committee rejected amendments to delete money for the Pershing-2 missile and the B-1 bomber. He said an amendment to break the committee's freeze on active duty military personnel was defeated.

It shelved earlier Thursday a proposal by Mr. Hollings and Senator Robert T. Stafford, a Vermont Republican, for an increase of \$1.5 billion for federal education.

European Rights Unit To Challenge Turkey

Reuters

STRASBOURG, France — The European Commission for Human Rights will challenge the record of Turkey's military government in October, commission sources said Friday. The commission has been examining complaints lodged last year by France, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Those countries have complained of human rights violations, including the maltreatment of prisoners and restrictions on trade unions, in Turkey.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Bishops and Bombs

The two-year quest of the American Catholic bishops for an answer to the nuclear dilemma is as important as the result. In composing their 150-page pastoral letter, they heard scores of experts and weighed hundreds of nuances. The key bishops and their assistants now know as much about the issues as any laymen can.

Their sense of moral challenge is admirable. And many of their strategic judgments, like the finding that nuclear war can never be winnable, are beyond dispute. But their letter also contains ambiguities, contradictions and dubious policy counsel that other advocates of arms control will surely want to question.

Though they speak to the moral questions of war and weaponry, the bishops plainly hope to add political weight to the anti-nuclear movement now rallying behind the call for a nuclear freeze. Though they thus come perilously close to an undesirable involvement of the church in political action, bishops have an obvious duty to concern themselves with preparations for mass destruction and killing.

In their fusion of theology, morality, strategy and politics, the bishops wind up in a curious position. They are not only attacking the main doctrines of the Reagan administration but also straying far from the prevailing theories of the arms control community.

They reluctantly accept the United States' possession of nuclear weapons to deter a Soviet nuclear attack, pending complete disarmament. But they also characterize any use of nuclear weapons as immoral — thus emboldening Archbishop John Quinn to call upon Catholics in the armed forces to reject any order to fire them. The obvious contradiction is that a weapon that can in no circumstances be fired cannot very well deter an attack.

The bishops also undermine any strategy of deterrence by opposing the targeting of Soviet cities — even to threaten retaliation for the destruction of U.S. cities. This insistence, as in the pre-nuclear era, that military attacks must be limited to military targets paradoxically validates the view of those who want to prepare to fight "limited" nuclear war.

In supporting a nuclear weapons freeze, the bishops seem unmindful of the risk that such negotiations, if successful, could end up freezing the existing nuclear instabilities and actually add to the risk of war. And by repudiating NATO's threat that it may have to use nuclear weapons against a massive Soviet conventional attack, they oppose not only the views of allied governments but those of the bishops of West Germany and France.

Fundamentally, the American bishops' approach falters on the assumption that the nuclear dilemma can eventually be resolved by eliminating rather than controlling nuclear weapons. But there is no known way to get rid of the Bomb, no way to guard against all possible production or concealments of warheads. That is why, for a quarter-century, negotiations have focused on limiting and reducing delivery systems.

Even reductions of Soviet and U.S. nuclear weapons, while useful, are less important than achieving a stable nuclear balance. Too much reduction could add to instability, a small number of concealed weapons could make one side dominant.

None of this means that mankind has to learn to love The Bomb. But it does have to learn how to live with it and to manage the problems that it poses. There is no place to hide, even in morality.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Freeze Ambivalence

In the end, it turned out not to matter much whether the House voted up or down on the nuclear freeze. It was not that the freeze was essentially a symbolic gesture or that it appears to be doomed anyway in the Republican-controlled Senate or that even Senate passage could not force a determined president to substitute a congressional negotiating priority for his own. The freeze debate had produced something of a balance or stalemate in Congress, as perhaps also in the country. The vote was bound to reflect this division.

Few who followed the long and intense debate could have ended up believing that a freeze would "stop the arms race" or mark a choice between war and peace. Most legislators seem now to accept that things are more complicated. You can conclude as much not simply from the closeness of the many votes on freeze amendments but from the balancing off of the main parts of the final resolution as well. The House endorsed a freeze, but one with a time limit: It ends if reductions are not achieved soon. That both sides claimed victory, the one saluting the freeze and the other the limit, confirms the prevailing ambivalence.

On one side, there is still little confidence that President Reagan understands the specter of nuclear terror that moves millions of Americans, or that he will conduct serious arms control talks if he is not threatened with political retribution. On the other, there is an awareness, shared even by some supporters of the freeze, that it does not represent a promising way of achieving nuclear reason and stability. It is imprudent and indiscriminate in its reach, very tough to negotiate and tends to encourage unilateral disarmament. To some on both sides, the freeze looked better — or safer to support — when there seemed little chance it would pass. As its prospects improved, one of the backstairs arguments made in its favor was that it wouldn't be binding.

Still, the freeze movement has had its successes. It has induced the administration to

mellow some of its negotiating positions and pronouncements. To the extent that it has put pressure on the president, it has created a constituency for whose loyalty opposition politicians now vie. And it has added appreciably to the atmosphere of urgency and openness in which new strategic approaches are being worked out.

We refer in particular to strategic stability, which has to do less with limiting new weapons than with ensuring that existing ones are not fired. In this country at least, the strategic debate now concerns the role of weapons that are 1) accurate and powerful enough to make the other side fear a first strike and 2) vulnerable enough to encourage the firing of them first in a crisis lest they be hit before they are fired. These considerations are reflected in what appears to be the consensus support developing for a new small, land-based missile — a program that, by the way, a freeze would bar.

As it happened, Yuri Andropov helped Ronald Reagan. Earlier in the week, he made a new statement about the talks to limit missiles in Europe. It is not clear that he did anything more than go public with a part of the Soviet bargaining position already familiar to U.S. negotiators. But his wording was catchy enough to give rise to extensive Western speculation that Moscow was making a positive move. In a manner that Mr. Andropov could hardly have foreseen, freeze opponents seized on this hint and argued tellingly that the House should not take a step that might jostle the negotiations.

For freeze supporters and everybody else, this is the heart of it. Again and again during the debate, Mr. Reagan contended that a freeze would hinder his conduct of negotiations. Claiming as he now does that the struggle in the House came out his way, he is under a heavy obligation to show that his approach to arms control works.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

No Setback for A-Power

A Supreme Court decision putting states back into business as arbiters of nuclear power plant construction will not of itself set back the nuclear industry as much as it will speed developments which have gathered a great deal of steam on their own account. Those who build nuclear plants or seek to build them have had ample opportunity to condition themselves to shocks like this one.

We are pleased with the decision because it recognizes the theme of nuclear power development as one on which many variations should be played for the benefit of different states and regions called upon to accommodate to it. The ability of a powerful industry to make allies in Washington who will compel states to accept nuclear plants whose presence

would be an offense to the public state of mind has been sharply reduced.

—(The Charleston, S.C.) News and Courier.

Where's the Passion?

What's the matter with the Democratic presidential contenders? Since Senator Edward Kennedy took himself out of the race in December, not one has issued a really stirring challenge to throw Ronald Reagan out of office. Not one, as far as anybody knows, has even uttered a memorable sentence.

Where is the passion from those who plan to make the race, like Senator Ernest Hollings and Senator Alan Cranston? Where are the rousing speeches from the front-runners, former Vice President Walter Mondale and Senator John Glenn?

—The (Fort Wayne, Ind.) Journal-Gazette.

FROM OUR MAY 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Negro Political League

WASHINGTON — The Negro-American Political League, with a membership of 800,000, has been organized to oppose the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt or Mr. Taft. The Rev. Milton Waldron, president of the league, announces that in the event of either of them being nominated, 90 percent of the Negroes in the North and West will fight against his election. He thinks they can overturn the Republican majorities in Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Kansas. Republicans are alarmed by the movement. There are 25 congressional districts where the Negro vote exceeds the Republican majority, and 32 where the figures are debatable. The loss of 30 seats would make the next house Democratic.

1933: Advertising World's End

LONDON — Arthur E. Ware, who is so convinced that the end of the world is coming on June 12 that he has spent £2,000 in London during the past two weeks in advertisements of that dire event, explained (yesterday) how he had arrived at his conclusions. "Ten years ago, I started studying the Bible," he said. "And I found its prophecies startlingly correct, even to dates. For instance, I was able to know, as far back as last November, that the World Economic Conference would take place on June 12." He explained that the end of the world would only be getting started on that date. The "end" will drag on for seven years, he believes, and "Russia, especially, will be annihilated."

Religious vs. Political Claims to Moral Authority

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration cannot seem to make up its mind about the proper relationship between church and state. One day it is for the "separation" of the two and the next it is for "collaboration," depending on the issue of the moment.

Thus it welcomes the support of the revivalist preachers and the Moral Majority for the social and economic policies it favors, but resents the opposition of the Roman Catholic bishops to its policy on nuclear weapons.

The immediate question is not whether the administration or the bishops have the answer to the nuclear dilemma. The constitutional prohibition against the establishment of an official church in the United States is not at issue, but the right of the church to challenge official policies is questioned here, indirectly if not directly. This is the threshold question.

The bishops, in the pastoral letter they recently ratified, left no doubt that they opposed the Reagan nuclear policy and that they believed the

church had a moral responsibility to say so.

To be sure, the letter's proclamation encourages the anti-nuclear "freeze" movement at a delicate moment in the nuclear talks with the Soviet Union at Geneva; but the future of the human race is not the sort of issue "to pass by on the other side."

Religious leaders in America have never been indifferent to the moral implications of political policies.

"Religion in America takes no direct part in the government of society," Alexis de Tocqueville wrote in 1835, "but it must be regarded as the first of their political institutions." For, he added, religion had a decisive though indirect influence in the United States, "working on the minds and hearts of the people, and shaping their morals, manners and customs."

Opposition to religious influence has, of course, been present since the beginning of the republic. Not one of the first six presidents of the United

States was an orthodox Christian, and Thomas Jefferson went so far as to produce a revised version of the New Testament, deleting all references to miracles, and portraying Jesus as nothing more than a powerful moral teacher.

But Abraham Lincoln did not reject the church's claims to moral authority in his long battle for the abolition of slavery. And in our own time, the Rev. Martin Luther King was free to fight for the rights of his people, though it cost him his life.

Nevertheless, the argument between morals and politics goes on — and why not? President Reagan describes his policy in Central America not only as "a vital interest" but also as a "moral duty." He clearly regards his nuclear policy as a shield against the forces of evil, and wishes the bishops would render unto Reagan the things that are Reagan's.

There is a tendency within the administration to regard the anti-nuclear movement as a serious but passing

phase run by well-meaning but misguided idealists, many of them doped by communist propaganda. This could be the administration's biggest mistake, which is saying something.

For the spread of these apocalyptic weapons has provoked the deepest anxieties about the future of life among old and young, believers and unbelievers alike, and is not likely to go away even if the United States and the Soviet Union reach some kind of compromise that still leaves both with enough nuclear weapons to blow up the world.

The church is sustaining the peace movement, and the movement is giving new strength and purpose to the church in its struggle for a voice in the secular world. And the history of the religious wars of the past has a message of hope that is worth remembering.

The Cold War between the United States and the Soviet Union has gone on now for almost three generations, and it is hard to imagine two adver-

sary nations with more different views of history or religion.

Yet there was another cold war between Islam and the Christian West that went on for 300 years because both sides believed that they had the only true way to assure eternal life, each speaking in dogmatic terms and seeing security only in the destruction of the other. And it was only when the principle of toleration gradually entered the minds of the exhausted combatants that a diversity of beliefs was tolerated and East and West finally agreed to withdraw and let each worship in its own way.

In recent years we have seen the development of this spirit of toleration within all the religious communities, with the possible exception of Iran, where dogmatism is ruining a once-great state. Pope John Paul II is a symbol of this cooperation between church and state today, and the Roman Catholic bishops' pastoral letter will no doubt be read far beyond the boundaries of their own church.

The New York Times.

Improving Schools: Prayer Isn't Enough

By Judy Mann

WASHINGTON — Consider this possible news story: American health has deteriorated so drastically in the past two decades that "our very future as a nation and a people" is threatened, according to a study released by the White House. President Reagan says the U.S. health-care system is in the "grip of a crisis," and one solution he proposes is to abolish the National Institute of Health.

Nutty story, right? Of course. But that's about the gist of the White House response to the devastating report on the condition of U.S. education released by the National Commission on Educational Excellence. The commission, appointed by Education Secretary Terrell H. Bell, declared: "If an unfriendly foreign power had attempted to impose upon America the mediocre education performance that exists today, we might well have viewed it as an act of war."

But President Reagan's response to what the commission called an "act of unthinking, unilateral educational discrimination" was to ignore the cost of educational recovery and to offer a non-sequitur pledge that his administration would "continue to work . . . for passage of tuition tax credits, vouchers, educational savings accounts, voluntary school prayer and abolishing the Department of Education."

The commission's 18-month study produced an alarming catalog of shortcomings in virtually every phase of basic elements of secondary education. Nearly 40 percent of the nation's 17-year-olds cannot draw inferences from written material, only a fifth can write an essay, and only a third can solve a mathematical problem involving several steps.

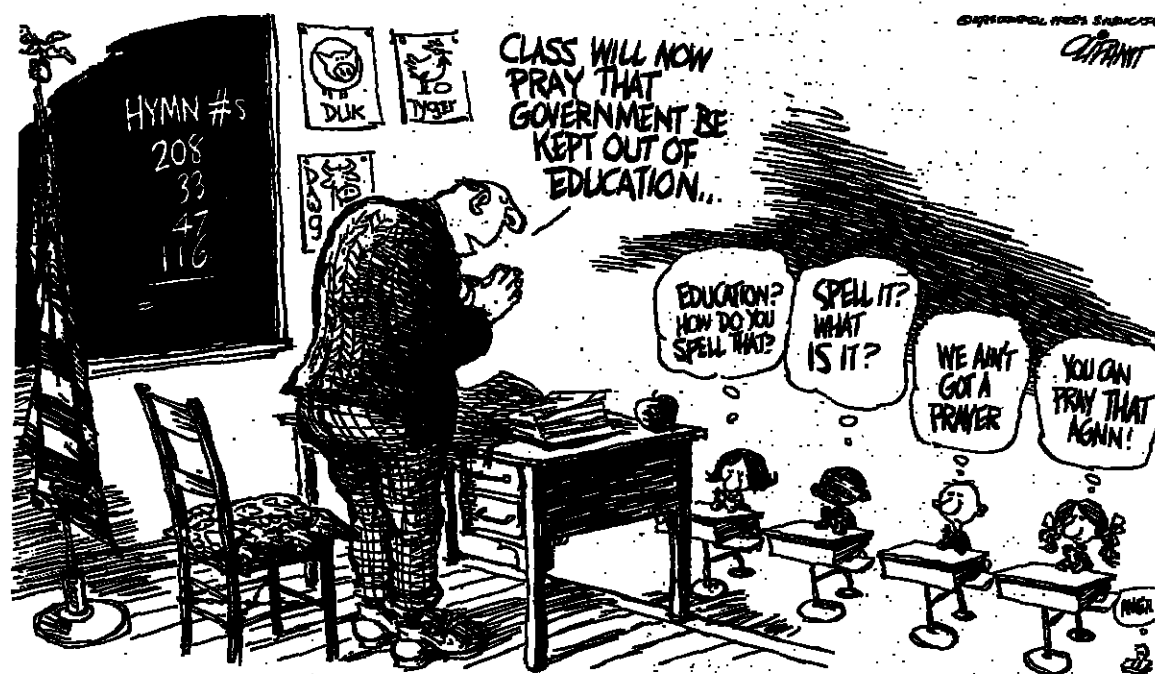
Scholastic Aptitude Test scores declined without a break from 1963 to 1980, by 50 points in English and 40 points in math. Colleges, business and the military are complaining that they are burdened with remedial training in reading, writing, computation and spelling. Teachers are coming from the lower academic ranks.

Given the publicity in recent years about the decline in American education, the commission's report should come as no surprise. Much of what is in it has been said before. Its great value is that it has pulled together all the different symptoms that Americans have been reading about and sounded an alarm, the likes of which we haven't heard since the Russians beat us into outer space.

There are 45.5 million American students enrolled in kindergarten through 12th grade, and the commission is saying in no uncertain terms that millions of them are at risk of coming out of high school incapable of functioning in colleges, the military or the work force. Only 5.1 million of these students are in private schools. Yet President Reagan's answers to the problems outlined by the commission were to limit federal "intervention" into education and to suggest a series of financial steps that benefit only the private schools.

To its credit, the commission avoided politically charged issues such as tuition tax credits, and made a series of non-sensical recommendations on how to produce better-educated young people: longer school days, longer school terms, tougher requirements in social studies, sciences, mathematics and languages, national standards of achievement.

Pointing out that fewer than half of the newly employed math, science and English teachers are qualified to teach those subjects, the commission also recommended higher pay and better training of teachers and some form of reward for teachers who do good jobs.



The task being outlined by the commission is enormous: It will require a great change on the part of teachers, administrators, students and parents, as well as a commitment of manpower and money to a national purpose that has been badly ignored. Given the condition of most state budgets, that means it will cost federal money.

Americans have long recognized that investments in education are investments in the nation's future.

This is not the time for politics or for lambasting the Department of Education and ignoring the very useful function it could serve as a clearinghouse in a national effort toward educational recovery.

President Reagan has an opportunity to exercise his considerable leadership skills to chart a course for that recovery. It is a historic opportunity to unite the nation behind a great purpose. But to do that, he will have to acknowledge that it is not enough to pray for excellence in education. One has to pay for it, too.

The Washington Post.

Yes, Europe Can Defend Itself Without U.S.

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The proposition that Western Europe could defend itself without the help of the United States runs into two objections, both of them false. The first says that, as long as Europe is not politically united, some kind of neutral, mutually agreed upon European security policy, no European defense is practical. The second asserts that, without the United States, Europe is materially too weak to look out for itself — that the alternative to the trans-Atlantic alliance is capitulation.

Perhaps the only places in Europe where this is not the conventional wisdom are Britain and France, where people do take seriously the notion of an independent defense, even though they may not entirely believe in it. They take it seriously enough to have spent a great deal of money on independent nuclear deterrents as well as large conventional forces, with the purpose certainly of being able to contribute to a common defense, but also to give their countries the possibility of independent action.

Which is a polite way to describe the possibility of standing aside from a European war.

In West Germany and the Low Countries, where the Green parties and the peace movement are strong, the problem is most often put in absolutist terms. The majority say there must be a policy of nuclear first use because only that would deter the enemy. Anything less is unacceptable because it would imply the prospect of a conventional battle actually fought on West German territory.

But does not nuclear first use suggest the possibility of a nuclear battle on West German territory? No, no, the answer goes, because with the threat of nuclear first use, and the alliance with the Americans, there cannot be a war. The West German peace movement's total rejection of nuclear weapons is logical counterpart to the West German majority's total reliance upon them.

In both cases there is a certain denial of reality. The Greens deny that there really is a security problem: it's all a U.S. invention. The West German majority refuses to think beyond the point where deterrence might fail. There, and in the Low Countries, the real question of U.S. withdrawal from Europe is also met with simple denial: It will not happen, it cannot happen. It must not be talked about or thought about.

But of course it must be thought about. There is significant pressure developing in the United States to withdraw forces from Europe. It is

very far from carrying the day, even in the conservative Reagan administration, but it is a growing sentiment that reflects certain important factors in the U.S. economic and strategic situation.

It also expresses an American taste for the freedoms of "unilateral" policy, unconstrained by allies. It suits the historical isolationism of the country. It reflects resentment of the gap between what West Europeans spend on their defense and what the American taxpayer spends, at a time when the people of at least six West European countries have higher per capita incomes than Americans do.

Europe is not weak. Consult any economic atlas and you will find that the European members of NATO together have a gross national product one-third larger than that of the Soviet Union and all the countries of the Warsaw Pact. The West Europeans have a population one-fourth larger than Russia's, and it is a better-educated, professionally more sophisticated, more productive population. European technology is far in advance of Russia's in most domains.

Obviously the Europeans are a great deal weaker than the Soviet Union in military forces-in-being, but that is because they have chosen

to rely upon defense by the United States. It is quite within the economic and technological capacity of Western Europe to reverse that choice.

Moreover, Europeans have no need for political unification in order to defend themselves. NATO is not a political union, but it defends the West. NATO is an old-fashioned treaty of mutual defense, with part (or all) in West Germany's case) of the military forces of its members placed under a common command for the purposes of that defense. Exactly the same thing could be done by the Europeans acting without the United States.

And they will not be without the United States, speaking realistically. Europe is never going to have to defend itself in total isolation from the United States. Even if U.S. general forces leave Europe, a permanent U.S. interest in Europe's independence will remain.

But Europe's present security arrangements, made nearly 35 years ago, are showing their age. Americans in particular are becoming restless with them. It is time to think seriously about the alternatives, and the obvious alternative is a serious, independent defense by the West European powers themselves.

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Why Did Russia Deploy SS-20s in First Place?

By Irving Kristol

NEW YORK — In the heated controversy over intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, one simple but crucial question seems never to be asked: Why did the Soviet Union provide the controversy by deploying several hundred of its own intermediate-range missiles?

There is no obvious answer, or at least no answer obvious to an outsider. This, in turn, leads to some rather chilling speculations about Soviet perceptions or Soviet intentions, or both.

The Soviet Union's actions cannot possibly have anything to do with deterrence, as we understand that concept. Soviet conventional forces in Europe are markedly superior to those of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization — even Moscow does not dispute that. True, NATO also has tactical nuclear weapons, but these are battlefield weapons of relatively short range. And, in any case, the Soviet Union also has such tactical nuclear weapons, which in numbers and quality are an easy match for NATO's.

It is also true, as the Soviet Union keeps emphasizing, that Britain and France have 162 nuclear weap-

ons of their own, outside of NATO's command, but these are (by now) familiar ballistic missiles, capable of obliterating cities but of little use against military installations, because they are not very accurate. The Soviet Union, for its part, has nearly 10 times that number of such missiles. So it is impossible to believe that the Soviet Union is genuinely concerned about the possibility that France or Britain will launch any kind of pre-emptive nuclear strike.

The SS-20s that have been deployed by Moscow are, in one important respect, a new order of nuclear missiles. These intermediate-range missiles, each carrying three warheads, are extremely accurate. They can destroy not only cities — they are not needed for that — but also missile sites, military installations, communications centers and troop concentrations far beyond the battlefield. They are not merely "holocaust" weapons, of which the Soviet Union has more than enough. They are also powerful military instruments.

It is important to note that these

missiles involve no novel technological breakthrough. The United States could have built them at any time, but refrained from doing so, fearing it would destabilize the balance of forces in Europe and accelerate the arms race. The Russians apparently did not feel the need for any such self-restraint.

Why? Why were the Kremlin leaders not satisfied with the status quo in Europe — a status quo clearly tilted in their favor, militarily, though not to a degree that annihilated deterrence?

Two possible answers come to mind.

First, the Soviet military establishment has concluded that any conflict in Europe will be nuclear from the outset, and has provided itself with a first-strike capability against all military centers in Western Europe. The SS-20s have exactly that capability. Since the Russians bitterly oppose deployment of comparable missiles by NATO, they obviously consider it important that they have a first-strike option — this despite official proclamations that they would never ex-

ercise it. In short, the Soviet Union's definition of its national security involves a Western Europe in a condition of radical military inferiority and vulnerability. It does not accept the notion of a balance of power or even a balance of terror in Europe.

Second, the Soviet political establishment is persuaded that such a disproportion between the military strength of the Warsaw Pact and NATO will enable it, without actual military conflict, to intimidate the nations of Western Europe into policies more congenial to Soviet ambitions. These would include the dissolution of NATO, the removal of U.S. military forces and favorable financial and trade arrangements between Western Europe and the Soviet Union.

There may be less alarming explanations for the Soviet Union's conduct — but it is not easy to think of them.

The writer, professor of social thought at the New York University Graduate School of Business, is co-editor of *The Public Interest*, a journal. He contributed this article to *The New York Times*.

LETTERS

Settling Cambodia

Regarding "Hanoi Is Encouraging Vietnamese to Settle in Cambodia Districts" (IHT, April 13):

I noted with disbelief Professor Turkey's view that Hanoi's main reason for the settlement of Vietnamese in Cambodia was to develop the Cambodian economy and not (as seems more likely the case) to absorb Cambodia. Turkey reasons fallaciously when he claims that the Cambodians lack the people to perform certain critical economic functions when Vietnamese settlers are engaging in such basic economic activities as farming, lumbering, fishing, salt working and handicrafts. Granted, Cambodia has always been a relatively underpopulated country and more people could assist in the development of the economy, but it is no more "normal" for Vietnamese to want to live in Cambodia than in Laos, Thailand or southern China. It would only be "normal" if the Vietnamese settlers believed they could enter and control certain parts of the Cambodian economy with the support and protection of the Vietnamese authorities.

RANDALL C. CUMMINGS.
Miami.

Closing the Gap

Regarding "The Deeper Causes of the U.S.-Japan Trade Gap" (IHT, April 12):

Professor McKinnon rightly recommends a combination of easier money and lower interest rates in the U.S., and the opposite in Japan, in order to close the trade gap between them. A closed gap would silence cries for protection from American industry hurt by Japanese imports. But, in fishing for deeper causes of the gap, he pulls out the federal budget deficit and wrongly recommends cutting spending and raising taxes. These would only make the existing depression worse and reinforce demands for protection. Besides, the excessive budget deficit is a symptom of the depression caused by tight money policies in the U.S. The monetary policies he recommends would help reduce both the trade deficit and the budget deficit.

ROBERT HANEY SCOTT.
Hong Kong.

Spelling Test

Regarding "Luxembourg Diploma Using Music as Passport to Travel, Acclaim" (IHT, April 8):

During his nine years in Washington, music served Luxembourg ambassador Meisch as "passport that allowed him to travel to 49 states." The music-making diplomat is now looking forward to continuing his playing in Bonn, his next post. "In Germany," he said, "music is written with a capital M." In his opinion how is music written in the United States?

PILITTI HEISKANEN.
Vienna.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone 747-1265. Telex 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter M. Thayer.
Gen. Mgr. Alain Lacombe, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 3-285618. Telex 61170.
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Comptes Parisis No. 34211.
U.S. subscriptions: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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Colombian City Faces Social Disintegration in the Aftermath of Earthquake

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Staff Writer

POPAYAN, Colombia — Almost a month after the earthquake, heavy rains came in the night to the muddy new settlements of bamboo and canvas pitched in the rubble of Popayan.

In the old colonial district, the storm loosened fresh chunks of white plaster and tile from the crumbled churches, the treasures of this 447-year-old city before 18 seconds of tremors on Holy Thursday.

In the tent cities and shantytowns suddenly sprawling over pastures and parks, dug into hill-sides and planted on cracked roadbeds, thousands of families endured the more quiet horrors that have followed the physical shocks.

"We sat together and prayed,

and we wrapped the little ones in blankets of llama wool, but the cold came through and the blankets weren't enough," said Angela Vidal in the camp of El Guayabal. "The children woke up in a bad way, with coughs and sore throats and two had rashes all over their faces, even in their mouths."

In the morning, the children and women of that family of 14 went to a medical post to wait their turn.

The rainy season has begun in Colombia's southwestern mountains, and for Popayan's long-neglected population, it is potentially the most disastrous trial. A familiar rush of emergency aid is giving way to a return of the mundane ills of underdevelopment.

"The immediate emergency is passing, but now there is a social

earthquake coming to Popayan," Mayor Guillermo Salazar said. "If we don't know how to manage the situation, it could be much worse than the physical earthquake, and the greatest damages will come not in a few seconds, but over time."

For many in this city of 130,000, even the wreckage of the March 31 quake shows a deeper social malady.

The first reports told of the collapse of the historic cathedral, with dozens at Mass trapped inside, and the ruin of Popayan's heritage as a rich center of colonial and early republican rule.

But beyond the architectural treasures, about 2,500 homes out of a total of 20,000 were found by an initial government survey to have been destroyed. About 7,000 others

were judged to be 50 percent to 80 percent ruined, and 4,500 suffered lesser damage.

The new engineering school was torn up, and the army officers' training school and battalion headquarters looked as though they had been bombed. But most of the damage and the 157 recorded deaths were in the southern districts, where the poor from the countryside had built homes of brick, wood and tin.

Now, many of the sturdiest homes and the intact apartment buildings stand vacant as Popayan's middle class and even its oldest families leave the city. Government officials estimate that as many as 50,000 may have left since the earthquake, most of them professionals with the means and the

skills to start again in another city. Many of those left behind are poor workers and farmers from the surrounding country.

"The earthquake has shown us the great social and economic fault beneath this city," said Alvaro Valencia, curator of the local museum and brother of the late Guillermo Valencia, who was president in the mid-1960s. "Almost everyone is poor, and there is no work and no land."

When its colonial wealth and its aristocratic families declined, Popayan began to live by agriculture — 1,500-acre and 2,000-acre farms of coffee and cattle owned by the local families in the surrounding countryside. Colombia was torn by 10 years of rural violence from 1948 to 1957, and hundreds of

thousands of poor farmers moved into cities to look for jobs.

Popayan's population rose by 70 percent in 10 years, Mr. Valencia said, but the new jobs never came. Like many provincial capitals, its only large employer became the state. There were no industries and, before the quake, most people seemed to live on inherited properties, government salaries, tiny businesses or economic sleight of hand.

It will be at least a year before Popayan rebuilds the housing that was destroyed by the quake, and possibly two years before there are adequate homes for all the poor, officials say. In the meantime, the poor must wait, four families to a tent for those in the camps, and beneath tree branches and plastic for the thousands left outside.

Government officials are already seeking to put the city back to work by slowly chocking off free supplies of food.

"We are saving the food for the children and the elderly," said Maria Antonia de Velasco, the president of the local Red Cross. "The city is up to its neck in food, but the people see no reason to work. We are trying to push them back into the economy, get them going again."

But in the tent cities, the people respond that there are no jobs.

"We don't have anything to rebuild with, and we don't know where all the money is going that has been given to the government," said Francisco Javier Silva Duque, a community leader in Pandiguando, where 1,300 adults and 770

children share 31 tents allocated by the army.

The Conservative Party administration of President Belisario Betancur has allocated about \$250 million for the revitalization of the city, including about \$5 million in low-interest credits for the rebuilding or repair of homes.

Within months, officials say, construction will be a booming business, and new programs have been planned to attract multinational companies and national light industry.

Mayor Salazar said, "For six months or two years we can build new housing. But what we have to ask ourselves is: What will these people do before they can find homes and what will they do on the day after the rebuilding is over?"

EC Demands Further Response On Argentina's Missing Persons

BONN — The European Community demanded further explanations from Argentina's military rulers Friday on the disappearance of thousands of people during the leftist insurrection in the 1970s.

Argentina's government said last week that those still missing were presumed to have been killed during a campaign against leftist guerrillas after the military seized power in 1976. Church and human rights organizations estimate that between 15,000 and 30,000 people disappeared during that period.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, the president of the 10-nation community's Council of Foreign Ministers, said in a statement:

"The military junta's document published on April 28 cannot be accepted as a sufficient or final answer to the many requests by the 10 for information from the Argentine government on the fate of missing people."

"The 10, therefore, maintain their demand that the Argentine government make sure of a satisfactory explanation."

Mr. Genscher said the community believed that the clarification of the fate of the missing was important in advancing Argentina's recent steps toward the re-establishment of constitutional order.

Relations between several European countries and Argentina, strained by last year's conflict between Argentina and Britain over the Falkland Islands, or Malvinas, have been further strained by exchanges over the disappearances.

Buenos Aires recalled its ambassador to Italy after an exchange of angry messages between President Sandro Pertini and President Raul Alfonsín of Argentina over

last week's statement by the military junta. France's External Relations Ministry described Argentina's explanation as unsatisfactory and demanded a fuller inquiry into the disappearances.

Buenos Aires Protest

Earlier, *The Washington Post* reported from Buenos Aires: Thousands of demonstrators marched through the city center and gathered in front of the presidential palace Thursday to denounce the government's statement.

The demonstration, built around the weekly march by families of the missing, came after a week of heavy criticism of the armed forces by political parties, European governments and the Vatican.

The junta's statement described

their four-year campaign against terrorists and leftists as an act of military service exempt from civilian court investigations and declared that those missing were "considered judicially and administratively dead."

Most of the missing are believed to have been abducted by security forces between 1975 and 1979, tortured for information, then killed.

At Thursday's demonstration, the group called Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo, who have marched in front of the presidential palace every Thursday for four years, demanded trials of those responsible for the disappearances and said in a statement, "We will continue demanding our children alive and will never accept the aberration of 'administrative-judicial death.'"

Liliana Gentile, 33, whose cousin disappeared in 1977, said: "I am here because I am a mother and because I don't want this tragedy ever to be repeated for my young children. This is something we can never resign ourselves to accepting. It is a cause we can never forget."

The family members were joined by passers-by and leftist political groups to form a crowd of more than 3,000. They stood before the government palace and chanted "Murderers!" and "Justice for the guilty!"

Government officials, apparently eager to avoid further international criticism, made no attempt to disperse the protesters and the police did not stop the crowd from marching.

Military officials have appeared surprised by the heavy criticism of their statement. The government position was prepared and debated within the armed forces for more than six months before it was released April 28.

Synagogue Shuts In Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM — A synagogue in Amsterdam, built in 1675, is being closed after a dispute over who should pay for security measures, Jewish sources said Friday.

The city, struggling with a tighter budget, has said the cost of measures recommended by police to protect the 17th-century synagogue was prohibitive. But the Jewish community refuses to pay, saying that the people who are the target of abuses should not be asked to help toward the cost of combating them.

No serious attacks on Jews have taken place in the Netherlands, but discussions on security measures intensified after last year's attacks on the Jewish community in Paris.



Demonstrators in Buenos Aires protest the government's statement on missing persons.

Bolivia Faces Crisis After 3 Aides Resign

LA PAZ — Three cabinet ministers have resigned this week, confronting Bolivia's government with its second political crisis since it replaced a military regime seven months ago.

The resignations coincided with the standoff in talks between the government and militant tin miners who are occupying mines and the headquarters of the state-owned mining company, Comibol.

A new round of discussions about the occupation ended in failure Thursday. The miners demand majority participation in Comibol, while the government is offering equal participation.

Petroleum workers have threatened to strike Monday unless the government dismisses the director and four other officers of the state-owned oil company.

Bolivia's latest political crisis came three months after the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, the second biggest partner in the governing coalition, withdrew its six ministers from the cabinet.

Political sources said President Hernán Siles Zúñiga may try to bring the leftist group back into the cabinet, and give the powerful trade union federation, which supports the miners, a greater say in government.

Foreign Minister Mario Velarde Dorado and the rural affairs minister, Zenon Barrientos Mamani, announced their resignations Wednesday night. Their resignations followed the resignation Tuesday of Javier Lupo Gamara, the minister of industry, commerce and tourism.

Official sources said Mr. Velarde had suffered a mild heart attack and had left the high altitude of La Paz to rest in the eastern lowland city of Santa Cruz. Mr. Barrientos said he was "returning to the struggle alongside peasant masses." Mr. Lupo cited family reasons.

Meanwhile, the police fired water cannon and tear gas Thursday night to disperse 200 civil servants demonstrating outside congress in support of demands for a law allowing them to form their own union.

Tommaso Morlino, 57, Italian Senator, Dies

ROME — Tommaso Morlino, 57, the president of the Italian Senate, died Friday after suffering a heart attack, the Senate announced.

At the request of President Sandro Pertini, Senator Morlino, a Christian Democrat, earlier this week carried out an unsuccessful effort to find a new government to replace Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition that collapsed last week.

Subsequently, Mr. Pertini dissolved parliament and the cabinet decided to hold general elections June 26-27, a year ahead of schedule.

Born in southern Irina, Senator Morlino, a lawyer, had served in various cabinet posts as justice minister, budget minister, minister for relations with regional governments and minister of public administration.

He was chosen as president of the Senate five months ago to replace Mr. Fanfani who left the post to head the government.

He spent much of his career as a close aide to Aldo Moro, who served as prime minister five times before being kidnapped and murdered by terrorists in 1978.

ated from Azerbaijan Polytechnical College with a degree in engineering and worked in machine-building enterprises until his transfer to the Ministry of Foreign Trade in 1940.

In 1941-47, he approved equipment acquisitions and served as deputy department chief for equipment purchased from the United States. After 1947, he held senior posts in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Selena Royle

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Selena Royle, 78, who played maternal roles in the movies until her career ended after she refused to testify before Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's investigating committee, died in Mexico April 23, a friend said.

Miss Royle played Elizabeth Taylor's mother in "Courage of Lassie," Jane Powell's mother in "A Date With Judy," and Cig Young's mother in "Come Fill the Cup."

She had lived in the town of Teuchitlan since 1955, three years after Red Channels magazine claimed she was a Communist sympathizer. She refused to testify before the Senate permanent investigations subcommittee inquiring into Communist infiltration of the entertainment industry.

Other deaths

Vaughn Taylor, 72, who portrayed a series of mild-mannered characters in television and movies, in Los Angeles of a cerebral hemorrhage, it was disclosed Thursday. James Henry Breasted Jr., 74, an art historian and former director of the Los Angeles County Museum, Wednesday after a long illness at the Lakes Region General Hospital in Laconia, New Hampshire.

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ARTS / LEISURE

An Arts Center in Nigeria

By Jason Berry
International Herald Tribune

ZARIA, Nigeria — An American artist does not just sashay into Islamic villages of northern Nigeria with camera in hand. Such excursions demand a diplomat's finesse. Privacy pervades the religious sensibility. Cameras are unpopular in these parts. When Tyrone Geter, a bearded black with a passion for painting, made early forays in 1981, the Fulani shepherds and Hausa tribal elders eyed him warily.

"So I told them a camera was like any other tool," Geter explained recently. "I said it was the tool I used to get one impression, and from that I'd paint another. They let him use the tool."

During Geter's recent exhibition at the fine arts gallery of Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, where he is artist in residence — many of those who came to see the stark blue skies, resolute faces, fires and unvarnished scenes of village

life were looking at themselves. "Their reactions were a small drama in cultural dialogue," said Geter. "Many had never been on the campus before."

Ahmadu Bello — named for a Nigerian independence leader — has 14,000 students, one of sub-Saharan Africa's largest universities. It has a highly productive arts program. Each spring the sculpture garden fills with student works soon sent to state governments for use in public spaces.

Some talented black Americans have made their mark on the university, a colony that has converged in a pocket of the world where such amenities as water and electricity are never taken for granted, and where idealism quickly dissolves in day-to-day reality.

The most illustrious American in Zaria these days is Yusuf Lateef, the prolific Fulani who, like the late bassist-composer Charles Mingus, eschews the word "jazz" in describ-

ing his art. Lateef has embarked on a long research project focusing on African origins of his favored instrument. He has given several concerts with Nigerian musicians but is devoting more time to writing a book.

A curious resilience forms the common fabric among Americans at Ahmadu Bello. They came for different reasons — some to do research, others because their mates were Nigerian, still others searching for roots or with the desire to make a contribution to a developing country. But the obstacles are imposing.

Nigeria is a country of 90 million people in an area larger than California and Arizona combined. Water shortages are chronic. Power failures occur with maddening predictability. Dwight Mullins, a political scientist from Atlanta, mused about "the phenomenon of reading by candlelight, which I assure you is not romantic." Self-driven generators are the prime household item.

Although the university's art program has emerged as Nigeria's finest, austerity measures in the wake of tumbling oil prices have cut into academic life. Import restrictions have reduced the flow of books to a trickle. Publishing in Nigeria is still in the formative stage, although some English firms have Nigerian branches.

"The book situation is dispiriting," said Badjo, who directs the university press. "It puts undue pressure on the library. From our end, we have trouble getting paper for our runs. But when you live in Nigeria, you learn to cope."

She is now completing a dissertation in literature for the University of California at Los Angeles, and takes a distinctly un-African position in a major literary argument on the continent. Many writers and scholars have called for a return to indigenous languages, de-emphasizing English — or French, in the case of other former colonies — and writing in vernacular.

"English emerged from a Latin foundation," she said. "I view Nigeria's literary ferment as a very important creative phenomenon. The way African writers take the language and shape it to suit their needs is an exciting artistic phenomenon."

Badjo, who once worked for CBS as a producer, and Geter, who studied art at Purdue University and has taught here for six years, are married to Nigerians and relatively settled in Zaria. Oliver Johnson, a basketball coach from Washington, has an American wife; they periodically discuss returning, but he has been at the university for seven years.

"I really enjoy working here," Johnson said. "You have athletes eager to learn, and you stress the fundamentals a lot more. When I go back to D.C. on visits, I have lunch with John Thomas [head coach at Georgetown University]. He always says, 'Send me a seven-footer, will ya? And I always say, 'Then what will I do?'"

Shortly before his exhibition came down, Geter began selecting works to be shipped later this year for several showings in the United States. But he does not plan to return permanently.

That night at a dinner party, the lights went out in Badjo's house. "The generator is on strike!" someone joked as the jazz echoes faded and children scurried through the rooms, giggling and lighting candles.

Tyrone Geter resumed a thought interrupted by the dimming of Nigerian power supply. "In America," he said with no trace of irony, "many people avoid reality straight up. That's why things are so confused there. Here, I've learned to use the mirror and put reality up front, as part of my address. It's gotten me to clarify my thoughts."



"Village Blues," a charcoal drawing by Tyrone Geter.

On Show in London

By Max Wykes-Joyce
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Seventy-eight works produced in the short, strange life of Christopher Wood, who, befuddled by opium, either fell or jumped beneath a train at the age of 29, are to be seen at the Parkin Gallery. The show includes 10 of his best oils, particularly "Treboon Harbour," painted in 1930, a few weeks before his death, and a number of drawings made in 1920s Monte Carlo, Cornwall, and Brittany, as well as portraits of his patron and friend Tony Gandarilas, of the dancer Serge Lifar, and of his fellow artist Winifred Nicholson.

Christopher Wood 1901-1930, Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, Belgrave, SW1, to May 13.

Paul Ryan, a young English artist who has also worked as a commercial printer, combines these two talents with the third of papermaking to produce multicolored images based on the landscape of the Thames Valley, where he lives and works. The best of these new paper works cunningly combine hand-made paper, poured pulp and etching or silkscreen printing.

Paul Ryan, Paperworks 1982-3, Curwen Gallery, 4 Windmill Street, W1, to May 14.

William James Yale (1867-1900) is an almost wholly and quite unjustly forgotten Scottish Impressionist, as this show at Pym's Gallery of 15 of his oils, more than 100 drawings and 6 sketchbooks clearly demonstrates. Trained in art in Edinburgh, London and Paris, he set up his studio in Edinburgh in 1893. Soon after, he traveled to Spain, an inspiring journey that caused him to produce some of his finest paintings — of the fruit market in Seville, of a street in Granada, and portraits of two Granadan gypsy beauties. Many of his drawings are of Edinburgh and London street scenes. There are many sketches of van der Weyde's figures, as well as the original illustrations Yale made for such papers as the Waverley Weekly.

William James Yale, Pym's Gallery, 13 Motcomb Street, Belgrave, SW1, to May 14.

Noriyuki Haraguchi is a Japanese sculptor who works on an impressively grand scale, constructing his pieces from canvas, roofing felt, metal, corrugated card, wood and a particularly beautiful shade of turquoise adhesive, the deliberate dribbling of which adds a minute touch of color to the sonorous of the sculpture. His show at the Juda Rowan Gallery also includes drawings in which shapes of lead are incorporated. In the top gallery is a small selection of works in progress, elegant multicolored constructionist works by Malcolm Hughes, currently reader emeritus in Fine Art in the University of London.

Noriyuki Haraguchi, Malcolm Hughes, Juda Rowan Gallery, 11 Tottenham Mews, Tottenham Street, W1, to May 19.

At the Ebury Gallery, the recent work of the American-born and

now English-based Lillian Delevoyas shows her to be a thoughtful, varied and happily prolific painter. Her watercolors are broadly divisible by subject into four groups: nudes, landscapes, still lifes and flowers. Both still lifes and flower pieces are often combined with a landscape background, as in "Pastel Bouquet with Ginkgo Park." Her acrylic paintings fall into three groups — large, bright and pale. The large are lower pieces of a stylized kind, decorative and, at their best, Matisse-like; the bright are similarly stylized flowers on a smaller scale; the pale are a beautiful sequence of snowy landscapes, harmonious in pinks, corals, lavenders and grays.

Lillian Delevoyas, Ebury Gallery, 89 Ebury Street, SW1, to May 27.

It was the pride of Alfred Waterhouse (1830-1905) that when he was elected a full Royal Academician in 1885, it was on the strength of his work as an artist rather than in his profession as an architect, though in that profession he was among the foremost, having designed by that time Manchester Town Hall and the Natural History Museum in London, and having virtually rebuilt Eaton Hall for the Duke of Westminster. The Waterhouse watercolors in the collection of the Royal Institute of British Architects, many of which are now to be seen in the RIBA's Heinz Gallery, are therefore to be viewed with equal pleasure as historical and architectural documents and as pure art.

Alfred Waterhouse, RIBA: Heinz Gallery, 21 Portman Square, W1, to May 28.

An exhibition dealing with the climate of Rome after World War I, called "The Roman School," is much more profound. It was then that in Via Cavour a small group of painters, Mario Mafai, his wife Antonietta, Raphael Mafai, Agostino and Donato, had their studio. Other artists then were connected with new magazines like the trend-setting "Valori Plastici," there was the ex-Futurist Billa, De Chirico, Savinio, De Pisis, and a host of others, all engaged in artistic discussion and intellectual interchange, in a lively but intimate pause after the epic blast of Futurism had finally died down.

Though this welcome exhibition is crowded into the cellar of a palace, as a protest that the city was too mean to provide adequate space, it is instructive and engaging. There is a fiery Antonietta Mafai and her husband's oils, Melli with his chunky portraits, Guidi's landscape with a dirigible, Guttuso's early beach scene, and the calm technique of Mario and Edita Breglio.

One of the most bewitching pictures is a night fantasy by Scipione — blond mermaid complete with tiger skin, turtle dove, comb and fishes, and this oil and some impish quicksilver drawings make one particularly regret his early death at the age of 29. The Transavanguardia fellows, recently transplanted to New York, claim Scipione as a major influence, but his freedom and imagination is genuine, while theirs is not.

Another memorable painting is by Donato, of a knock-kneed young man waiting for his train, his young woman passing before the viewer as if for a photograph, more concerned with her own prettiness than the imminent parting. It is a heartrending story, close to the innocence and sincerity of folk art, and painted with quiet conviction.

These were mild times, all about painting and paint, enjoyment of medium applied to surroundings, when there was little cerebral calculation, in an art center perhaps circumscribed, where artists were contemplative and gregarious for a brief spell, before the heavy hand of Fascism and connected political hardships finally clamped down.

Le Scudo, Romano, Galleria Cembalo, Borghese, Piazza Borghese, to May 25.

An Undervalued Painter

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PART — Some artists never make it, talent and originality notwithstanding. Their contemporaries hardly take notice, later generations remain heedless. Jean Crotti's late at auction, borne out by a sale in which he featured at Drouot, is a striking example of this by-passing process, for which there is no ready explanation.

Perhaps, Crotti was harmed by being too closely associated with 20th-century masters of world repute. He was born in 1878 at Bulle, Switzerland, near Fribourg, and like all young men who hoped to become painters at the turn of the century, made it to Paris, where he settled in 1901. By 1907, he was sending in exhibits to the Salon des Indépendants. The turning point for him was a trip to New York in 1915, where he was introduced to Marcel Duchamp. On returning to Paris, Crotti met Duchamp's sister Suzanne, whom he was to marry in 1919. The Duchamp connection may have fatally overshadowed him.

To a viewer ill-acquainted with the multiple trends of early 20th-century painting, there is a superficial similarity between Crotti's compositions and Duchamp's Abstractionism. In his standard biographical dictionary of painters and sculptors, E. Benézi dispatches him with a statement that "before playing a minor role in post-Cubism under Marcel Duchamp's influence, he took an interesting part in the Dada movement from 1916 to 1921." And so he did of course — along with many other experiments. His "Portrait sur mesure de Marcel Duchamp" (Made-to-Measure Portrait of Marcel Duchamp), executed in 1915 by applying wire to Duchamp's face and then removing it, is perhaps his best known work in this line. But in 1921, Crotti had an exhibition of works belonging to the geometrical brand of Abstractionism inspired by the sights of industrial equipment. Long before that, he was already experimenting boldly in compositions related to Italian Futurism, very far removed from Cubism — dynamic curves with a sculptural quality suggesting whirling structures in space.

One of his masterpieces from that early period is dated 1915, the year he met Duchamp in New York. It came up at Drouot on March 17. Despite its title, "The Couple," it takes a very close look to identify embracing figures in the curving volumes. The two faces barely recognizable in their stylization go back to African masks, like much of early 20th-century portraiture, particularly among Cubist painters. However, they are far removed from the Cubist way of han-

dling the human face. If any comparison is to be drawn it is with Modigliani's faces — which first appeared at about the time. At 45,000 francs, a ridiculously low figure, "The Couple" was one of the season's best buys in terms of art. Financially, however, it is not worth a time more for the time being.

These multiple facets of Crotti's

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talent have much to do with his lack of favor, past and present, with art critics. He is far too complex to be accounted for in a single sentence with the kind of easy characterization indispensable to commercial success — the painter's trademark, so to speak.

So, when the full range of his style is suddenly unloaded on the public, even a professional critic, as was the case Wednesday at Drouot, the reaction is one of bewilderment. An entire sale, including drawings, watercolors and a few oils from the estate of the artist, who died in 1958 in Neuilly, a Paris suburb, was much more than bystanders would take.

Characteristically, the one high price was paid for a composition halfway between Cubism and Futurism that looked familiar. Dated 1920, the small painting in oils on board, though 45,000 francs, is one of the last treasure-caves where such but can be made.

It is fair to add that the sale suffered from an excessive number of indifferent pieces mixed with the finer ones. Just as Picasso in later years did bad imitations of his own Cubist work of half a century earlier, so did Crotti produce a based Cubist-Futurist Crotti in his old age. But like Picasso again, he also showed "wonderful creativity, as in a remarkable drawing in black crayon dated 1952 and this went unrecognized Wednesday. At 4,330 francs it was almost as clearly undervalued as much earlier, superb portrait "Gertrude," in red chalk dated 1922, which sold for a mere 524 francs. For those who love paintings and drawings but can seldom afford them, Drouot is one of the last treasure-caves where such but can be made.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Holland Focus: 2 High C's From Italy

By Jules B. Farber

International Herald Tribune

AMSTERDAM — After years of obscurity, the loosely-grouped "Young Italians" took the art world by storm at the 1980 Venice Biennale, and months later made a heavy splash with their first New York show.

The start were Sandro Chia, Francesco Clemente and Enzo Cucchi, soon joined by the Three C's. A decade after painting was pronounced dead, these wild, nonconforming, figurative neo-expressionists emerged with their own new wave of painting that brutally borrowed from, parodied and updated 2,000 years of history. The Italian

critic Achille Bonito Oliva called the movement Trans-Avant-Garde, a label the artists hate.

At his recent opening in Amsterdam's Stedelijk Museum, Chia, 37, grew furious at anyone trying to peg his work. "Trans-Avant-Garde says nothing," he said. "It could be trans-Siberian or trans-sexual. Critics save labels and they think they've solved the problem. It's painting by painting. No short and quick description, not for something so complex. And I hope my paintings are complex." The slender Florentine with cropped black hair is otherwise pleasant, self-confident and realistic. "To do painting right now is very hard. Tradition says 'You can't be an artist. There's no room for you. It's all been done before.'"

In his Stedelijk show, 28 paintings and a sculpture, which runs through May 29, Chia reveals traces of Futurism, the metaphysical school and Italian painting in his self-conscious use of metaphor and mythology. Chia paints with muscle, using a complex structure of color.

In Groningen, Clemente, a 31-year-old Neapolitan, is exhibiting his violent yet eloquent "Fourteen Stations of the Cross," a cycle of 12 paintings completed in New York last year, with two related paintings, "Fortune" and "Perseverance," and a smaller "Self-Portrait (Crucifixion)" at the Groninger Museum through May 8.

Clemente is gamut, with thinning dark hair, and could be mistaken for a smiling priest from a southern Italian village. The artist admits that his "Stations" have nothing to do with religious symbols. "I'm not trying to revive any of the traditions. Artists have nothing to do with religion. You know Ezra Pound said, 'Religion is one of the unsuccessful attempts to make art popular.' I'm waiting for the pope to call me back to paint. I'm as serious as the pope."

Other Italian artists of the same generation as the Three C's, including Mimmo Paladino, who also moved into the art-world spotlight, had abandoned conceptual art in the mid-70s and turned to canvas. Gian Enzo Sperone, dealer-impresario of this neoexpressionist group then working in Rome, convinced Europe that his "Young Italians" heralded the return of painting. There were group shows and one-man exhibitions in Italy and other European countries — all calculated for the assault on the United States.

The Three C's made their U.S. debut at the Sperone Westwater Gallery in New York's SoHo. From there on it was all uphill, with invitations from major international art fairs, museums and galleries, and purchases by collectors and museums. The Groninger Museum had already shown 100 drawings by the Three C's and Paladino, in May 1980, while the Amsterdam Stedelijk had the foresight to plan early for a major

"Young Italians" introduction in December of that year.

Chia and Clemente have been living and working in New York for the past three years. In the summer Chia goes to Ronciglione, a village about an hour's drive north of Rome, where his wife, Paola Igliorini, has an estate long in the family. Clemente takes off for Rome, where his bare studio is piled high with books, dominated by a huge Sanskrit dictionary he uses to learn the language, and for Madras, where he has spent a lot of time during the past 11 years. To both of them, New York is important for reasons as divergent as the work they produce. The New York market has embraced both artists. The largest of Chia's paintings now sell for \$60,000 — three times what they cost three years ago.

"Culturally New York is now the capital of Europe," Chia said by telephone from New York. "It's the most European city today, the center of Western culture. It's a free place, a place where I can work and get results. Working here is still being on Western territory. I don't see any difference between American and European art. Here they recognize art and need art. You don't have that in Europe. It's like Florence in the 15th century or Amsterdam in the 17th century — then they were the centers where art was so important. Almost all artists started in the provinces and at some time reached the center — Venice, Rome, Amsterdam. Today it's New York."

"I'm modern," he says, "that's why I live in New York. But modern art is nonexistent. Call it contemporary. I am a link in the long chain with the past. The Egyptians, Greeks and Romans are still more alive for me than live people, other painters. My most serious influences are subtle. I can't see where they are, where they come from. New York hasn't influenced me but I hope that will come."

Clemente's involvement with New York is more mystical. "I'm a traveler but I always get sick when I travel so I like New York where I can travel all the time and still feel well. What I like in Italy is the pagan tradition, but now New York is closer to paganism than Rome. The devil doesn't live with the pope any more, he lives in New York."



Detail from "Water Bearer" (1981) by Sandro Chia.

Artists must live with the devil to keep balance."

Clemente's "Fourteen Stations" were all started at night in his SoHo loft. He purposely used a dark palette of green and black, waiting for the images to emerge from the dark shadows. "I made these in New York with the idea that this cycle of paintings would be shown first in the classical, top-lit European gallery rooms. That's why they went to the upper gallery of the Whitechapel in London before moving to Groningen on the European tour. I like to see my work made in one milieu and exhibited somewhere quite different. Taste can be such a dangerously local thing. The work must be put out to judgment by the artist and audience in a new context, stripped of his comfortable environment."

Clemente feels being an artist means pure, spontaneous expression. In the "Stations," Clemente projects very personal sequences that have no relationship to the traditions of Christ's passion. He chose to paint only 12 of the "stations," instead of 14, adding "Perseverance," "Fortune" and the "Self-Portrait (Crucifixion)." He used decadent, absurd pagan symbols: nude women embracing black devils; multicolored nude goddesses glancing straight out at viewers, turning them into voyeurs; a smiling face reveals rows of skulls for teeth in an oversized mouth; a floating deadman is laden with shoes.

Clemente summed up: "Thinking you can change history is not something for minor artists — that's for major artists."

'King of Comedy' Opens Cannes Fête

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

International Herald Tribune

CANNES — The 36th film festival at Cannes rings up its curtain May 7 in its new quarters, an immense cinema palace that has replaced the roccoco casino on the Croisette, the town's waterfront promenade.

A Hollywood entry in the competition — Martin Scorsese's "King of Comedy" with Jerry Lewis — has been selected as the initial event. Lewis, an enduring French favorite, will be at the premiere, to the delight of his armies of fans.

French cinema dominates the competition program this year. Jack Lang, the minister of culture, has expressed his opinion that the selection of native movies is excellent. Among those chosen for the prize race is Robert Bresson's "L'Argent," in which the minister's daughter, Caroline Lang, makes her screen debut. Bresson's film, his first in some time, relates the lust for money that corrupts a delivery boy apprehended in an attempted bank robbery and hardened by his prison term into a murderer. The three other French films selected are Jean Becker's "One Deadly Summer"; "The Moon in the Gutter" directed by Jean-Jacques Benoit, whose "Divas" has had international success; and Patrice Chéreau's "The Wounded Man," another tale of youth's tribulations.

In addition there are three productions of partial Gallic participation: Claude Goretta's "The Death of Mario Ricci" (French-Swiss); Andrei Tarkovsky's "Nostalgia" (French-Italian); and Ruy Guerra's "Erendira" (French-West German-Mexican).

Bruce Beresford's "Tender Mercies" and Martin Ritt's "Cross Creek," along with "King of Comedy," represent the United States. From Japan will come Shohei Imamura's "The Ballad of Narayama" and Nagisa Oshima's "Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence" (a British-Japanese production). From Hungary there will be Zoltan Korda's "Visszasok" from the Soviet Union Eldar Riazanov's "One Station for Two," from Spain

Carlos Saura's "Carmen" from Australia Peter Weir's "The Year of Living Dangerously," from India Mital Sen's "The Case is Closed," from Italy Marco Ferreri's "Story of Piera," and from Britain James Ivory's "Heat and Dust" and Terry Jones's "Monty Python: The Meaning of Life." "The Wall," by the Turkish director Yilmaz Guney, who made last year's prize-winning "Yol," is entered without nationality.

Appearing out of competition will be John Badham's "War Games" (U.S.), Ermanno Olmi's "Cammina, Cammina" (Italy), Tony Scott's "The Hunger" (Britain), Geoff Murphy's "The Long Walk Home" (New Zealand), Robert Duvall's "Angelo My Love" (U.S.), Serge Gainsbourg's "Equateur" (France), Maude Linder's "The Man in the Silk Hat" (France) — a tribute to Max Linder, the French dress-suit comedian whose polished style inspired Charlie Chaplin and Adolphe Menjou — and Michael Lonsdale's "La Voix Humaine," based on Jean Cocteau's one-character play.

The jury has the novelist William S. Burroughs as its president, and its members include Sergei Bondarchuk, the Soviet director, and Karel Reisz, the British director. The Directors' Fortnight section of the festival, which has brought many novice film-makers to worldwide attention, is celebrating its 15th anniversary this year with showings of 19 films. The Critics' Week will have projections of works recommended by the French critics' association, while still another section, Un Certain Regard, will project a program of films illustrating trends in modern cinematography.

Casket Fetches £380,000

The Associated Press

LONDON — A 3-inch-high 14th-century French Gothic casket brought £380,000 (\$596,000) in an auction at Sotheby's Friday. Carved with scenes from the legend of St. Eustace, the casket is thought to have been acquired by James I on his accession to the English throne in 1603.

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ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SHK

Plan to Start Wage Earners' Funds
Is Drawing Opposition in Sweden

STOCKHOLM — Two major events are perturbing the Swedes these days. One is the stepped-up espionage by Soviet submarines in Swedish waters. The other is the "situation in the foreign office" as a government spokesman says. But other Swedes in the foreign office are saying that the heightened submarine activity "doesn't fit" with the peace offensive and bid for greater East-West trade by Yuri V. Andropov, the new Communist Party chief, and confers their confusion.

The other event is the decision of the Social Democratic Party to propose "wage earners' funds" to provide profit-sharing for workers, with a plan to reinvest the funds in corporate equities.

Swedish employers' groups have now gone all-out in denouncing the Social Democratic proposal, which had been debated within the party for 12 years. The four main associations of big and small employers have jointly declared that the funds would mean "the transformation of the Swedish social system."

They assert that the plan, if carried out, would mean "a form of socialization that has not been tried anywhere else in the world" and they say it would represent a "radical change in a time when Sweden's economy is in crisis."

The Social Democrats agree that there is a "Swedish crisis," which they see as a decline of such major Swedish industries as iron mining, shipbuilding and textiles. They contend that the new plan for profit-sharing would help regenerate the economy.

Finance Minister Kjell-Olof Feldt says that a major object of the proposal would be to increase the competitiveness of Swedish industry in world markets. He is aiming also to reduce inflation by holding down the rate of wage increases. But to get the support of the major labor federation, Landsorganisationen, or LO, the government must be prepared to give the workers something in return. Hence, profit-sharing has become the order of the day.

The first step in the creation of the new wage earners' funds, Mr. Feldt says, will be presentation of a specific profit-sharing proposal, which will be subject to a national debate. Without giving specific numbers, Mr. Feldt said company profits would be subject to profit-sharing only above some "normal" level. The funds for the wage earners would then represent only a portion of "above normal" profits. In addition, an adjustment would be made for inflation.

Management Objection

Business spokesmen here say they would not have such strenuous objections to profit-sharing if it were on an individual basis. They object to the possibility of collective labor control of the profit-sharing funds and takeover of companies.

This has become an ideological issue for the more radical intellectuals of the LO and apparently of its new leader, Stig Malm. The LO appears to be internally divided on the funds issue, with many of the workers preferring individual ownership to collective control.

Mr. Feldt, who is regarded as a moderate on the issue, insists that "unions will never be the trustees or owners of the funds." How the funds will be controlled and managed, he says, remains a matter for "debate and definition." The original idea of union control of the funds, he said, "has been abandoned."

Rather, he sees the likelihood of the new funds being treated like Sweden's government pension funds, with tripartite control by employers, unions and the state. He notes that some of the pension funds are already being invested in corporate equities and regards the suggestion that the wage earners' funds would be used for the "transformation of the society" as farfetched rhetoric.

Party Split Feared

Prime Minister Olof Palme has the difficult job of avoiding a party split on the issue. "Development that could cost him the next election in 1985," it now appears that the more radical versions of the workers' fund have indeed been set aside.

"If we believed that government control of industry were better than the present system, we would not joke around with a wage earners' system, which could take 40 to 50 years to put into effect," said Deputy Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson. "We would nationalize industry as the former non-Socialist government did."

The Social Democrats appear sensitive to the problem of avoiding the alienation of much of the electorate on the funds issue. Public opinion polls have shown a significant majority opposed to the fund. With many Swedish companies increasingly going multinational, the Social Democrats also need to avoid alarming business lest it encourage capital flight and weaken the international "structural crisis."

Social Democratic leaders have been going out of their way here in recent meetings with business groups to assure them of their concern and respect. The Social Democrats stress the need for an improvement in business profits as a means of encouraging business investment and a more dynamic economy.

On their side, some business leaders concede that they are not so upset about the funds leading to a transformation or radicalization of Swedish society as their trade association and intellectual spokesmen appear to be. Some businessmen say that, once the propaganda war dies down, a compromise among business, labor and the government will emerge.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 6, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.F.	Gld.	S.F.	S.P.	B.K.
Amsterdam	2.465	4.334	112.47	32.32	0.1897		5.431	133.17	31.965
Brussels (a)	48.40	72.025	19.93	6.858	3.355	17.777		22.785	5.665
Frankfurt	2.465	3.855	32.19	1.271	0.1897	11.815	0.004	11.815	0.004
London (b)	1.752		3.855	11.715	2.2965	4.349	77.085	23.028	32.73
Milan	1.654	2.294	39.50	19.49		53.82	29.82	70.18	16.37
Paris	1.51		6.471	1.51		6.471	N.A.	6.471	N.A.
New York	7.267	11.69	81.25	1.53	0.855	36.00	15.81	35.84	64.91
Zurich	2.857	3.240	84.125	27.91	0.3411	74.77	4.208		23.65
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Dollar Values

\$	U.S.	Swiss	French	German	U.S.	Swiss	French	German
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0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487
0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487	0.0235	0.876	1.487	0.0235	1.487

Key Money Rates

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1-month	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
3-month	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
6-month	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
1-year	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75

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	U.S.	Swiss	French	German	U.S.	Swiss	French	German
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3-month	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
6-month	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
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6-month	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75
1-year	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.75

Prices Rise
To Record
On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The Dow Jones industrial average broke the record on Friday for a closing high set only a week ago as buyers flooded the market in the heaviest trading so far this year.

The Dow surged more than 21 points during the day but pulled back in the last hour ahead of the weekly money supply report, finishing up 12.87 points at a new high of 1,232.59. The previous high of 1,226.20 was reached April 29.

The broader market did even better than the blue chip index with advancing issues totaling 1,214 against only 455 declines. Volume soared to 128.2 million shares from 107.9 million Thursday. "There is nothing on the horizon to indicate anything but a higher market, although the rise in the blue chips may slow," said John Smith of Fidelity & Co. "Strength is spreading out to the rest of the market, which likely will make for a much broader advance."

The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than 25 points over the last four sessions, erasing the 21.87-point setback suffered Monday. Since April 6, the date the market's most recent rally started, the Dow has climbed almost 120 points and closed lower only five out of 22 sessions.

Hillside Ziegler of Prudential-Bache Securities said the market got a "new kick" this week from the rally in the rail and airline stocks.

As a result of that rally, the Dow Jones transportation average, often used as a bellwether for economic activity, rose more than 36 points over the last three days to a new high of 552.10. The market was apparently spurred by a slight decline in the U.S. unemployment rate and investor hopes for lower interest rates.

Prices were sharply higher in heavy trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said institutions were engaged in a buying panic on signs the economy was improving and chances were that interest rates would decline.

The Labor Department bolstered investor spirits when it reported the April unemployment rate declined to 10.2 percent from March's 10.3 percent, putting it at the lowest level in seven months.

Analysts said there was considerable speculation the Federal Reserve would cut its discount rate, possibly after reporting later Friday on the nation's money supply growth, which has fallen in recent weeks.

On the trading floor, Institutional Investors was high on the active list following a block of 1.6 million shares at 14 and LTV Corp. had a block of 1.5 million shares at 14 1/4.

American Motors was active and higher along with Chrysler, which rose 1 1/4 Thursday after announcing plans to pay off \$400 million in government-guaranteed notes.

Pan American World Airways was active, along with AMR Corp., Eastern, Northwest, Trans World, UAL Inc. and USAir.

Among rail issues, Canadian Pacific, CSX Corp. and Rio Grande Industries were bid higher at the outset.

Honeywell was higher. The company has signed an agreement to distribute American Software's planning line of products.

Other high-technology issues regaining favor included Texas Instruments, Digital Equipment, Hewlett Packard, General Data Communications, Motorola and CompuLink.

On the Amex, Dome Petroleum, Sterling Software when issued and Wang Laboratories class B were active.



Joe Campiano, right, sales manager at J & F Oldsmobile in Jersey City, assisting Dr. Dominic Mauriello and his wife, Alice, in the purchase of a Delta 88 Brougham.

Big Cars Are Making a Comeback
In U.S. as Gasoline Prices Tumble

By N.R. Kleinfeld

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Early one evening last week at J & F Oldsmobile, along jam-packed Route 440 in Jersey City, New Jersey, James and Arlene Brennan were doing something they had not done in 11 years. They were buying a car. And their choice was no compact but a big Delta 88, with a price tag of almost \$12,000.

Mr. Brennan, a dispatcher for a trucking company, conceded that the price shock him. But only a large car would satisfy the Brennans. A few years ago, their Pontiac Catalina was crumpled by a speeding ambulance. No one was seriously hurt, but the police told the Brennans that if they had not been riding in a big car, they would probably be dead.

"When there's no other big cars on the road, then maybe we'll get a smaller car," said Mrs. Brennan, who is a legal secretary.

Like the Brennans, buyers across the country are demonstrating renewed affection for the big car.

The Chevrolet Caprice Classic, the Oldsmobile Regency, the Buick LeSabre, the Chrysler New Yorker, the Mercury Grand Marquis: After years of rejection as gas-guzzlers, these cars with their huge engines and long wheelbases are staging a rousing and surprising comeback.

A survey conducted by Market Opinion Research found that 57 percent of dealers were selling more large cars than they did last year.

In March, according to Automotive News, sales of domestically produced luxury- and standard-sized cars climbed to more than 27 percent of the car market, from about 19 percent a year earlier. Compacts and subcompacts, meanwhile, slipped to about 36 percent from more than 53 percent. Intermediate-size cars accounted for 35 percent of the market, up from 28 percent a year ago.

For Detroit, the shift is welcome. Spurred by the promise of higher profit margins that the big cars bring, automakers are eagerly stepping up production. Big-car buyers tick off a list of reasons for their preference — tumbling gasoline prices, the improved economy, safety, bulging families.

Joseph Mitola, the co-owner of J & F Oldsmobile, said that his large-car sales this year are running about double what they were a year ago. His dealership, which has done no better than break even in the last couple of years, is in the black.

"People have always loved the big car," Mr. Mitola said. "The only thing that hurt them was gasoline prices."

David McClure of Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, explaining why he and his wife, Carole, decided to trade in their 1979 Mazda for a new \$15,000 Chrysler New Yorker, said: "As far as I'm concerned, gas is not a factor. We just got tired of driving running sardine cans."

Another incentive is that the price difference between the big and intermediate-size cars is often no more than a few hundred dollars, after the haggling is over.

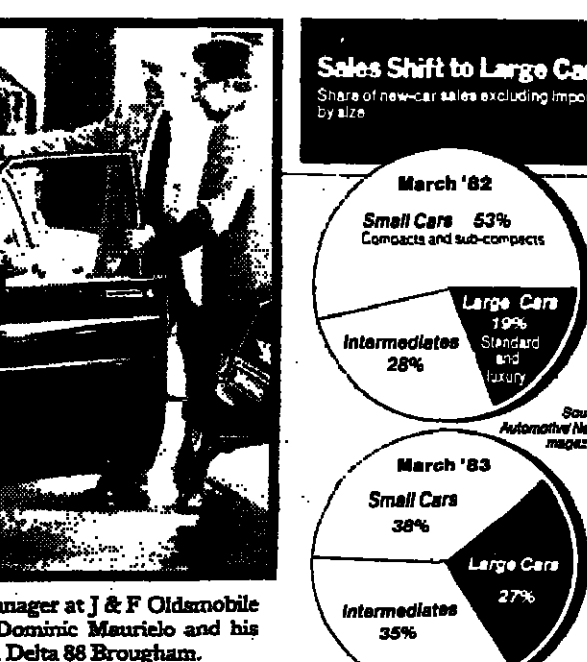
The big reason cited by dealers and consumers, though, is gasoline. Frank Marasa, sales manager for Pacific Ford in Philadelphia, which says it is selling 25 to 35 percent more large cars this year than in 1982, said: "Now that gasoline is more readily available and coming down in price, people are coming out of their shell."

"I don't think they ever lost interest in the comfort, but economic factors outweighed it until recently."

Gas is less of a worry not only because pump prices are lower, but also because big-car mileage is greatly improved. It still does not rival the 25 miles to the gallon or more that compacts can get, but the days of 9 or 10 miles a gallon are gone. Many big cars now average 18 miles a gallon.

Michael Bisci, who owns Hilltop Lincoln-Mercury on the outskirts of St. Louis, said that the Mercury Grand Marquis models sold out at his dealership as soon as they arrive.

He offered a personal explanation: "I weigh 230 (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)"



Sales Shift to Large Cars
Share of new-car sales excluding imports, by size

Source: Automotive News magazine

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U.S. Joblessness
Falls, Backing
Recovery Hopes

By John M. Berry

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. unemployment rate dropped last month to a seasonally adjusted 10.2 percent from 10.3 percent in March as strong gains in employment more than offset an increase in the labor force, the Labor Department reported Friday.

Details of the report indicated that the economic recovery broadened and moved ahead during April.

Nearly three-fourths of 186 industries surveyed said that they hired more workers last month, and the length of the average workweek rose as well. As a result, the total number of hours worked rose about 0.8 percent.

Nevertheless, there were 11,328,000 people looking for work and unable to find it, a decline of only 53,000 from March. And unemployment among blacks rose nearly a full percentage point, to 20.8 percent, tying the record levels of last fall. The rate for whites dropped from 9 percent to 8.9 percent.

Economic forecasters are confident now that the recovery is on solid ground but that it is likely to continue at a pace slower than that following most previous postwar recessions.

The forecasters generally believe the gross national product will rise at about a 4-to-5-percent annual rate this quarter, up from a 3.1 percent rate in the first three months of the year. The April figures on employment and hours worked are consistent with those predictions, analysts said.

Increases in the output of goods and services in the second half of 1983 could be larger than in the first half if consumers step up their spending as expected, they said.

Janet L. Norwood, commissioner of labor statistics, said that payroll employment rose 260,000 in April and 650,000 since December, when the civilian unemployment rate was 10.8 percent.

"Factory jobs rose by 110,000 from March to April," she told the Joint Economic Committee. "Most of the increase occurred in the durable-manufacturing industries, which had been hard hit during the recession. In the four months since December, sizable job gains have

U.S. M-1 Climbs
By \$1.4 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose \$1.4 billion in the week ended April 27, the Federal Reserve Board reported Friday. M-1 comprises cash and money in checking accounts.

Forecasts from economists polled by Reuters had ranged from an M-1 down \$2 billion to up \$1.9 billion, with the average close to flat.

occurred in lumber and wood products, primary and fabricated metals, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment.

Meanwhile, employment in service industries, which changed little during the recession, has begun to grow again. Since December employment in that sector is up by 450,000, she said, with gains of about 100,000 in March and April.

Construction employment was also up by about 30,000 last month, while the number of jobs in mining, retail trade and government all fell somewhat.

The number of people working part time for economic reasons fell to 6,082,000, down 120,000 during the month and down 400,000 since February.

Most of the increase in the size of the labor force came among adult men, who had stopped looking for jobs in large numbers back in January. As a result, the unemployment rate for adult men rose to 9.8 percent from 9.6 percent last month despite the increase in employment in manufacturing jobs.

The rate for adult women, on the other hand, fell from 8.8 percent to 8.4 percent as the increases in their employment outstripped the rise in the number of women in the labor force.

Unemployment among teenagers fell one-tenth of a point to 23.4 percent. However, the number of black teenagers seeking work rose sharply and their unemployment rate jumped from 43.5 percent to 49 percent.

Why Equity Grows Faster at the Top

Stocks that have Slowly Quadrupled Prepare to Soar

Weak analysts who don't understand market dynamics have been trying to call tops in the new bull market since September — one having told a national newspaper in April that there was no body left to buy stocks. As U.S. Treasury Bonds were bottoming in the \$50s between 15 and 19 months ago, IGG's Equity Growth report explained to clients and fund holders that astute speculators would begin building 100s of \$ billions in new purchasing power by pyramiding positions in the futures market. Just since March of '82 the instruments have climbed more than \$22 to new recovery

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

[illegible]

Over-the-Counter

249 National Market Stocks

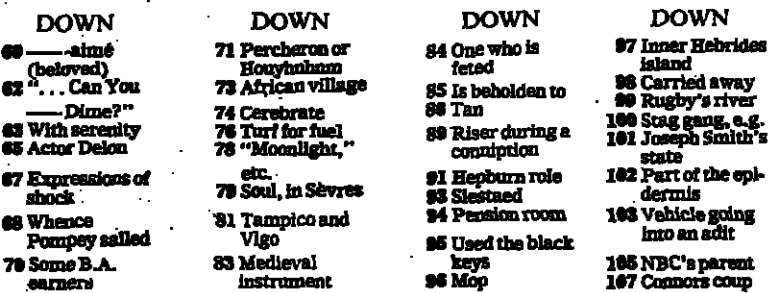
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Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 6[illegible]

Human Equations By Elaine Schorr

Human Equations By Elaine Schorr



DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
1 Monic contribution	14 Barbedwire rhetoric	39 Household implement, for short
2 In _____ (wuffed)	15 "Too much rest is _____ Scott	40 Stephen and Julia take in walls
3 Hated: Comb. form	16 Medicinal herb	41 He wrote "FBI", 1978
4 New England eleven	17 Confederation	42 Riga people
5 U.S.N.A. begins	21 Small piece of tile	43 Opiumden
6 Some H.I. members	24 Place for a band	45 Anzits, old style
7 Marsh plant	28 File's partner	46 Gascogne
8 "Exotic" name	32 Kind of berry	51 Bastie royal
9 Aeronautical pioneer	34 Ear covering	54 "Rosemary's Baby" author
10 _____-top (deducist not present)	36 Gashole	55 _____-cates
11 Appointed _____	38 Neil and Edith come to Oahu sight	56 Garbles
12 In a _____ number	37 "Love Story" actor	57 Pungent humor
13 Drowning St. _____	39 I like the start of "Hamlet"	58 Chief Tectonic _____

			100				101	102	103
		108	107						
		110					111		
		114					118		

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84 One who is feted

85 Is beholden to

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89 Riser during a convulsion

91 Hepburn role

93 Stead

94 Transition rooms

96 Used the black keys

98 Map

DOWN

87 Inner Hebrides island

88 Carried away

90 Rugby's river

100 Stag party, e.g.

101 Joseph Smith's state

102 Part of the epidermis

103 Vehicle going into an orbit

105 NBC's parent

107 Connors coup

I WAS KIND OF HOPING TO LIE IN THAT BEANBAG MYSELF AND WATCH TV

WELL, I KIND OF THINK YOU SHOULD GET LOST

I KIND OF THOUGHT YOU'D THINK THAT

I KIND OF KNEW YOU WOULD

ALL THAT KINDNESS WILL KILL YOU

JEFFREY PRICE

WHEN YOU'RE NOT GOLFING, YOU'RE BOWLING.

WHEN YOU'RE NOT BOWLING, YOU'RE OUT DOING SOME- THING ELSE.

ARE YOU TRYING TO AVOID STAYING HOME WITH ME?

NO, HONEST. I'VE ALWAYS WANTED TO TAKE HOB-CALLING LESSONS.

5-7

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WHERE IS THAT MAN?...
I TOLD HIM TO MEET ME
HERE AN HOUR AGO!

SALE

WOULD YOU
MIND MOVING
ALONG, MADAM... I'M
TRYING TO SELL
REFRIGERATORS

MARK BLY 1983

DENISE! WHAT'S WRONG, ANY DEAR?

CAN--CAN I TALK TO YOU, MELISSA?

OF COURSE YOU MAY! COME IN!

DAILY EDITION 2-7

Following such an achievement, "A Prodigal Child" naturally arouses great expectations. Sadly, it fails to fulfill them. On its own, it is an attractively modest, quite readable novel; but in the shadow of "Saville" and the best of Stowe's plays it can be seen as little more than a pale and carelessly written variation on the same old theme. Faults of style are curiously unmentioned. The sense of wider horizons that so consistently enhances the minute detail of "Saville" is missing from the new novel, leaving it by comparison rather one-dimensional.

The "prodigal-child" of the title is Bryan Morley, whose life the novel traces from his birth (into yet another South Yorkshire mining family) to early manhood, where it leaves him poised on the brink of a career as a sculptor. Its focus is thus inevitably restricted to someone "special," particular, unrepresentative.

Although Bryan's working-class origins are evoked with Storey's usual vivid touch, the lives of this family and the people in the village are objects of less interest to the author than the "problem" of giftedness in a deprived environment that Bryan is too transparently made to dramatize. Believing in "his personal destiny as a prince," this unlikely working-class hero spends most of the novel pursuing an equally unconvincing wealthy older woman, whose distinction matched his own — a princess to his prince." In fact a lady of ambiguous motivation who rescues Bryan from poverty and philistinism by removing him from his parents' home and sending him to an army private school.

Disappointingly, this turn of plot drains much of the novel's energy. The last third of the book is a portrayal of a culturally deprived child genius — by providing a *deus ex machina* to solve the dilemma of how such a child might rise above his origins to fulfill his potential.

It also is ironic that the novel's greatest appeal lies in its early chapters, which deal with Bryan's

In fact, the great flaw of "A Prodigal Child" is its hero, Bryan Morley, who, almost alone in a book full of lively characters, never becomes more than the literary equivalent of a stick figure. In a sense of course, since Storey's imagination is so nonverbal and his descriptive writing so formulaic, all the characters are stick figures, under any special name. Everyone is dutifully described as tall or short, dark or fair, slender or stout, slim-featured or thick-featured; small children are "it"; people are forever "glancing" at each other; descriptions of their movements or gestures read like stage directions.

It is only their speech that brings them to life. Bryan, however, is represented as such a brooding, self-absorbed creature that he rarely speaks except in monosyllables. The revelation of his giftedness is restricted to his inward thoughts which, in their improbable sophistication, do little but disrupt the author's otherwise justly sustained naturalistic flow of the rest of the book.

Fetham
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Oil Slightly in April

Reuters

OTTAWA — Canada's seasonal-adjusted unemployment fell to 12.6 percent in April from 12.6 percent in March, Statistics Canada said Friday.

Last April unemployment was 12.6 percent. The number of unemployed fell 8,000 to 1.51 million in March.

Crude oil	23.00
Gasoline	1.78/1.80
Heating oil	1.40/1.42
Coal	2.83/2.84
Electricity	5.25
Gold	131.48/1.51
IF	4.85/5.04
Aluminum	1.10/1.12
Nickel	1.10/1.12
Iron ore	1.10/1.12
Steel	1.10/1.12
Oil	1.10/1.12
Grain	1.10/1.12
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Canadian Indexes		May 6	
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Murdoch Moves to Create Satellite TV Network in U.S.

By Michael Schrage
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Rupert Murdoch, the Australian publisher whose newspaper empire spans three continents, has signed a \$75-million agreement with Satellite Business Systems to create a nationwide, direct-broadcast satellite-to-home television network in the United States by the end of this year.

News Satellite Television, a British-based company controlled by Mr. Murdoch, signed a six-year agreement with Satellite Business Systems of McLean, Virginia, that would give it the rights to five transponders on the SBS III satellite, which was launched by the U.S. space shuttle in November.

The transponders would, in turn, be made available to a joint venture between International American Satellite Television, a California company, and NewsAmerica, Mr. Murdoch's U.S. company, which owns the New York Post. The Village Voice, the Boston Herald and sev-

eral other newspapers and magazines.

A transponder on a direct broadcast satellite acts as a transmitter, beaming television programs into homes equipped with special dish receivers. The dishes that the Murdoch joint venture will offer will range from 1.2 meters (4 feet) to 1.8 meters in diameter. The venture will be seeking to service homes that are not readily accessible to cable television.

"We're going to have five channels of video programming," said William Komers, the president of International American Satellite Television, "including a 24-hour-a-day premium movie channel, family interest programming, sports and other kinds of programming."

However, he would not disclose any details.

Mr. Komers said that "agreements are in place" both to manufacture the dishes and to distribute them to subscribers of the new TV service.

Donald Kammerfeld, president of NewsAmerica, said the venture

"represents a logical extension for us." However, he says, NewsAmerica will initially provide financial resources to the venture rather than initiate original programming.

Mr. Murdoch has extensive television interests in Australia and has been involved in British television programming. He was co-executive producer with the Robert Stigwood Organization of the film "Gallipoli." However, he has not been involved until now in the cable television market in the United States or England.

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Communications Satellite Corp., a Washington-based satellite company, had set up a subsidiary, Satellite Television Corp., to provide broadcast services at that time.



Rupert Murdoch

CBS and RCA had also received FCC permission for direct broadcast satellites.

However, United Satellite Communications, Inc., a New York-based company, discovered in 1981 that existing low-power satellites could be used to provide a direct broadcast service. With money from General Instrument Corp. and Prudential Insurance, USCI is also expected to begin its satellite service by the end of this year.

Southland Indicted On Bribery Charge

NEW YORK — Southland Corp., the 10th largest retailer in the United States, and two individuals were indicted Friday by a federal grand jury on charges involving an alleged plan to bribe state officials to fix a tax problem.

The men indicted by the federal court in Brooklyn were Eugene Mastropieri, 46, a former New York City councilman, and Eugene DeFalco, 44, of Dallas, a vice president of Southland.

Each man was accused of three counts of conspiracy involving allegations that they laundered \$96,500 for an attempt to bribe unnamed officials to fix a tax case.

The indictment alleged that as part of the conspiracy Mr. DeFalco received a \$50,000 kickback that came out of the \$96,500 and that \$23,000 went to Mr. Mastropieri to buy his influence. Another \$2,000 was allegedly placed in a fund to bribe the officials.

The indictment also charged that Southland listed the \$96,500 as a

legal fee although Mr. Mastropieri had never done any legal work for the company.

Court records show that John Thompson, Southland's chairman, was being investigated by the grand jury.

The tax problem involved sales taxes owed by Southland's 11 stores in New York. The indictment did not say how much these taxes were, but law enforcement sources said they totaled about \$4 million.

The conspiracy allegedly began in 1977 when Mr. Mastropieri was chairman of the New York City Council's Committee on Economic and Industrial Development. The indictment said the bribe was to unnamed officials of the department of taxation.

The two men were charged with three counts of conspiracy and the company was charged with conspiring to violate the federal Interstate Travel Act for purposes of paying a bribe.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Businessmen Think Recovery Will Last, U.S. Survey Finds

NEW YORK (Reuters) — American businessmen not only think the U.S. economy is in recovery from recession but also believe that a period of long-term, sustained growth is in the offing, a survey conducted by Louis Harris shows.

After surveying 602 chief executive officers and chief financial officers from the largest 1,200 U.S. corporations, Mr. Harris said Thursday: "American businessmen have learned their lesson from the up and down cycle. Their companies are lean and frugal and they intend to stay that way."

Seventy-seven percent of the executives surveyed believe the recovery will be modest this year, but 61 percent feel that it will lead to a period of sustained growth and will not be just a "temporary blip upward." He said 28 percent felt the growth of the gross national product, adjusted for inflation, would be 2.1 percent to 3 percent in 1983, while 23 percent saw the GNP as rising 3.1 percent to 4 percent. For 1984, 27 percent of the forecasts fell in the 3.1 percent to 4 percent range, while 21 percent saw general growth at 4.1 percent to 5 percent.

Western Oil Consumers to Meet

PARIS (Reuters) — Ministers from 21 leading Western oil-consuming countries will meet here on Sunday to assess energy market prospects up to the year 2000 and ways of cutting dependence on imported supplies, the International Energy Agency said Friday.

Latest estimates being prepared for the ministers are expected to show that in the first quarter of 1983, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' share of the oil market fell to less than 35 percent, compared with more than 40 percent during 1982 and nearly 60 percent in the mid-1970s, sources close to the agency said.

The key issue facing ministers is whether market stability can be sustained as world economic recovery gathers pace, they said.

W. German Payment Surplus Up

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — West Germany's overall balance of payments showed a provisional 5.53-billion Deutsche mark (\$2.26-billion) surplus in March after a 5.03-DM-billion February surplus and compared with a 1.58-DM-billion surplus in March 1982, the Bundesbank said Friday.

U.K. Unemployment Registers Fall

LONDON (AP) — The number out of work in Britain fell slightly in April to 3,169,879 or 13.3 percent, but only because of a change in the way the jobs are counted.

The total reported Friday by the Department of Employment was down from 3,172,390 in March, which was then 13.6 percent of the work force. Starting in April, the figures do not include unemployed men over 60 years of age, who no longer have to register for state benefits. This lowered the April total by 26,400.

In addition, the government has revised downward the size of the British work force to a current 23.8 million.

Ford to Seek Plant Concessions

DETROIT (AP) — Philip Caldwell, chairman of Ford Motor, said Friday the automaker will seek concessions from workers at Ford's steel unit, Rouge Steel, to make the plant competitive with the U.S. steel industry.

He said that wages at the plant are higher than those in the newly negotiated contract in the U.S. steel industry. Ford officials hope to work out some agreement with the United Auto Workers, which represents the 4,000 Rouge steelworkers, "as soon as possible," Mr. Caldwell said.

Ford announced Monday that talks with a consortium of Japanese firms, headed by the Japanese steelmaker Nippon Kokan, on the sale of a majority stake in Rouge Steel had ended without success. The stumbling block had been labor issues, including how to put the steel mill in Dearborn, Michigan, on a par with other U.S. steel mills which agreed to a concessions contract earlier this year. Reportedly, Rouge steelworkers earn about \$27 an hour compared with \$23.50 at other U.S. steel firms.

Company Notes

Manassas announced Friday a world group profit of 280 million Deutsche marks (\$114.7 million) in 1982, compared with 272 million in 1981.

Chrysler, a Japanese car audio manufacturer, said it has French government approval to set up a joint venture in France this year with an undisclosed partner to produce car audio equipment and accessories.

Savin Corp. has confirmed that it will move its corporate headquarters to Stamford, Connecticut, in a move that will close four sites in Westchester County, New York. It said no layoffs would result.

EC Is Expected to Rule Soon on Consolidated Accounts

By Ethan Bronner

BRUSSELS — A key European Community law requiring companies organized in groups to give a more comprehensive view of their finances by consolidating their accounts is likely to be approved by the 10 governments in the next two months, EC officials said Friday.

The so-called Seventh Company

Law Directive will ensure greater transparency in the relations between parent companies and their subsidiaries and give a clearer picture of the transfer pricing policies of multinational companies, they said.

Debate over this directive, which has been in the works for more than a decade, has been long and arduous, centering on the size of

companies covered, definition of a parent company's control over a subsidiary, whether to include partnerships and holding companies and whether subconsolidation would be required.

Virtually no consolidation is required in most member states, meaning major legislative changes for them. Only Britain and Ireland have comprehensive consolidation.

The officials said compromises have been worked out for almost all the issues and the directive may be passed as early as May 16.

Member states would have until 1988 to draft their legislation, which would run along the following lines:

Groups with total assets above 4 million European Currency Units (\$4.3 million), 8 million ECUs in

turnover and 250 employees would have to file consolidated accounts.

However, in a 10-year transition period starting in 1990, member states would be able to apply a size threshold of up to two and half times those for assets and turnover and up to twice the number of employees.

On the question of control of a company, the directive would require consolidation where a minority shareholder exerts control through an agreement by shareholders, and consolidation would be optional where effective control was demonstrated by appointment of board members, the officials said.

This is in keeping with West German law but in slight contradiction with British law. The inclusion of holding companies has been one of the stickiest points in the negotiations, with Luxembourg vociferously opposing and everyone else in favor. Luxembourg argues that excessive transparency could cause holding companies to move out of Luxembourg.

The directive would in any case require holding companies to be included in consolidated accounts if they are subsidiaries, but the dispute has been over what to do if the holding company is itself a parent.

But the thorniest problem is one left over from the community's Fourth Directive and which must now be decided upon — whether holding companies must publish a list of their major interests. Luxembourg has so far refused to go along with this proposal, but other governments are optimistic it will back down.

U.S. Deficit On Trade Narrowed

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With exports rising for the first time in two years, the U.S. merchandise trade deficit narrowed to \$8.4 billion in the first quarter of 1983 from \$12.1 billion for the last three months of 1982, the Commerce Department reported Friday.

If the deficit continues to narrow as the first-quarter pace, the deficit for the year would be less than last year's record \$36.3 billion. However, officials have predicted that the red ink will increase later in the year, with this year's total deficit climbing well above the record.

The report covered only trade in items such as manufactured goods, farm products and oil. It excludes trade in services and other financial transactions — areas in which the United States generally shows a surplus.

The new figures run parallel to a report the department released last week showing the merchandise trade deficit narrowing to \$10.8 billion in the first quarter of last year. The version includes most of the same items but excludes military trade and computers shipping changes in a more favorable way.

Details of the new report said: Exports increased 4 percent to a total of \$50 billion in the first quarter, but they were still 18 percent below their most recent peak in the first quarter of 1981. Imports declined 3 percent to \$58.4 billion, mostly because of a drop in imports of foreign oil.

Big Cars Are Making A Comeback in U.S.

(Continued from Page 9)

pounds and am 6 feet tall. I have a hard time getting in and out of small cars. I've had a back problem, too. I think guys coming in here and they're tremendously large. We had a woman come in recently and buy a Grand Marquis and she made me look like a midget. And what happens to the people with five kids?

There is image. A big luxury car, as the American consumer has been reminded by years of relentless marketing, symbolizes success.

For Eugene Smith, marketing manager at Merck & Co., appearance was an acknowledged factor in his choice. He had not bought a new car in seven years, until he signed the papers for an Olds 98 Regency last week.

"The car I've got has 140,000 miles on it," he said. "She's starting to rust. I guess there's a little bit of

ego in my decision. I don't think someone in my position should be driving around in a rusting car."

Carmakers are delighted by the big-car surge because their profit is considerably greater than that on smaller vehicles — sometimes as much as \$500 or \$600. To take advantage of the strong sales, the Big Three automakers recently marked up prices on their large cars.

Shortages of cars are cropping up and dealers expect that some buyers are going to be shut out of this year's models, even though General Motors, Ford and Chrysler have been running their big-car assembly lines at an accelerated pace.

A few weeks ago GM, for instance, raised production at its Fairfax, Kansas, assembly plant to 60 cars an hour from 50 on each of two shifts and recalled 500 workers. The plant turns out the Buick LeSabre, Chevrolet Impala and Caprice as well as the Olds Delta 88.

This week, the output at GM's plant in Indian, New Jersey, which makes Cadillacs and the Olds Toronado, was raised to 50 cars an hour from 45 on two shifts. Around 300 workers were brought back. Buick will add a second shift at its Flint, Michigan, big-car plant on Monday.

As far as dealer profits go, however, a car is pretty much a car. Although the "spread" between the dealer price and the list price is greater on larger cars, dealers wind up selling everything below list, at razor-thin margins, because of stiff competition and the sluggish market. Thus, they say, they generally make about the same no matter what size the car is.

The irony is that, in keeping with strategic decisions made years ago, a number of the big models are being downsized next year. So the days of big cars may be numbered. "It's just a matter of time," Mr. Mitola said. "I'd say that by 1988 you won't see a large car as we know it today."

"The general atmosphere is much more bullish than two years ago," said Ron Cox, Celtech's business manager. "Celtech has shown that it does not take long to catch up."

Hoped that Celtech is on its way, the government is now planning to establish a similar company with different private backers to concentrate on commercializing discoveries in the laboratories of the Agricultural Research Council.

U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Close Chg.

Grains

WHEAT

1,000 bu. minimum; dollars per bushel

May 1983

May 1983

May 1983

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Bruins Stay Alive As Peeters Shines

NHL PLAYOFFS

Boston tied the game at 5:07 of the first period when Craig MacTavish picked up a loose puck in front of Billy Smith and flipped in

The Bruins then made it 5-1 with 33 seconds remaining in the second period on a pretty play by Bruce Crowder, who went around Denis Potvin and fired a pass into the crease that skinned past Smith.



als in N.Y.

the Association of Tennis Professionals rankings.

The other opening singles match

13. Parkliffment	McCauley	28-1
14. Fox in Gatto	Fell	25-1
15. 4-Way Mac	MacBeth	20-1
16. 4-Parts Prince	Lipham	30-1
17. 4-Luv & Libra	Espinosa	30-1
18. o-Mario	Velasquez	5-2
19. c-Highland Park	Brunfield	15-1
20. b-Coveot	Pincay	5-1

that hits in one inning (15), the most consecutive hits in one inning (10), the most consecutive players to score in one inning (11) and the most players with two hits in one inning (4). The Diablos tied a record for total bases in one inning (28). El Paso set four other offensive records last Saturday in a 35-21 victory over Beaumont.

California	14	10	583	—
Los Angeles	12	9	571	1½
Oakland	13	11	542	1
San Francisco	13	12	520	1½
Chicago	10	12	455	3
Minnesota	11	15	422	4
Seattle	9	18	333	6½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Red

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Knepper, Ruhle (4), Madden (7) and Ash-
ley; McMurtry, Garber (7), Forster (8),
Madrosian (8) and Benedict W.—McMurtry,
L. L.—Knepper, T. D. HRS—Atlanta, Murphy
J., Hubbard (3).

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